Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVII. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1841 NO. 2.

SPEECH OF MR. ADAMS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives of the United States, September 4, 1841,

On the resolution calling for information in relation to the McLeod Case.

Mr. Boardman, of Connecticut, after a call of the House to which 165 members had responded, called for the yeas and nays on a motion yesterday made by him to lay on the table the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General of the United States has, since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer; and whether, by any Executive measures or correspondence, the British Government has been given to understand that McLeod will be released or surrendered."

Mr. Adams requested Mr. Boardman to withdraw his motion. He (Mr. A.) had not expected to address the House on the resolution, but as it appeared that the House had nothing else to do just now, if he could have an opportunity he would submit his views upon some of the topics which had been introduced into the discussion. He therefore asked his friend from Connecticut to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Boardman said he had yesterday made the motion to lay the resolution upon the table, because it had occupied the morning hour from the commencement of the session, and he was of opinion that the discussion had been continued as long as was profitable for the House or the country. But since he found that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) desired to address the House, he had changed that opinion, and he would with great pleasure withdraw the motion, under the expectation, however, that the honorable gentleman would, upon concluding his remarks, renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Adams was understood to make a conditional promise so to do, if no gentleman desired to reply to remarks which he (Mr. A.) might make.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was at length withdrawn.

Mr. Adams said: Mr. Speaker, I have been of opinion that this resolution has occupied far more of the time of the People in this house than it ought, and had fully determined not to add to this superfluity of discussion one word of my own. But after coming into the House this morning, finding a motion pending to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays called on the motion--perceiving also that the House have nothing else to do, a sudden impulse urges me, all unprepared, to ask the indulgence of the House to present some of my views upon the subject, and if they shall prove desultory and disconnected, to overlook that infirmity, without holding me to a rigorous adherence to the resolution itself, but allowing me to touch, occasionally, at least, upon topics collaterally connected with it.

And first, I observed that we have one great and most formidable issue of peace and war pending between us and Great Britain; and the first question which occurs to me is, what is the object of this resolution? for what purpose was it offered? and for what purpose has the House been agitated with it from the very commencement of the session to this day? The gentleman who offered the resolution disclaimed all party purposes—he breathed in a lofty atmosphere, elevated high above that of party; but what sort of comprehension had both the friends and the opponents of the resolution put upon it? No party complexion? Oh no!—[Laughter.] No; it was patriotism!—pure patriotism!—patriotism pure and undefiled! [Renewed Laughter.]—Well? he was disposed to give gentlemen, on all sides of the House, credit for whatever patriotism they professed; but sure it was that patriotism was a coat of many colors, and suited to very different complexions [laughter;] and if it had not been for that unqualified profession of patriotism, and no party, which had rung through this House from every gentleman who had supported this resolution, he should have felt bound to believe it the rankest party measure that ever was introduced into the House. [A laugh.] For what is this resolution?

The United States are at this moment in a critical situation, in their relations of peace and war with the most powerful nation on the face of the globe—a nation as, by the gentleman aimed at by this resolution, was most strikingly said, the tap of whose reveille drum, beginning with the rising sun, travels with him round the terraqueous globe. With this nation we have already one great and formidable question festering to an issue, and in which we are clearly right, and she is clearly wrong. Now I, for one, am not disposed to multiply issues with her, and most especially not for tendering to her an issue upon which we ourselves are wrong; and upon which she is far better prepared for immediate aggression or defence than we are or can be. For upon that very border where this resolution tends to provoke hostile invasion she is armed up to the eyes, while we are all but defenceless. She has stationed there in military array an army nearly double in number to the whole army of the U. States—an army well appointed and ready to strike at a word. And you have a line of States and a populous border, with nothing but a river between them and that British army, who at a signal from their commander, could sweep through a thousand miles of your country with fire and sword and desolation, and fall back into their strong-holds beyond the river, almost before the knowledge of their incursion could reach this metropolis of your country.

Now, with regard to the Northeastern Boundary, the right is *all* on our side, and the wrong wholly on the side of Great Britain.—We can concede nothing. Our right must be maintained—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. For I say to this House, that from the bottom of my soul, I believe we ought, if called upon and required, to put forth our whole strength, and sacrifice the blood and treasure of this nation to maintain our rights upon that issue. With regard to the other question I would say that I am not disposed to make unnecessary additional issues upon matters which have no immediate connexion with that, for I believe that the award of impartial judges would be against us. What is the object of this resolution? Is it to make an issue with Great Britian—an issue of right or wrong upon the affair of the burning of the Caroline. No, sir; never shall my voice be for going to war upon that issue. I hold it in the first place as a maxim, that American statesmen ought, before engaging the country in a war with Great Britain, to be extremely careful not to multiply issues with that country. We have now one which is full enough to exercise us for years to come, and the cost is much more than I am willing to speak of at this time, and that issue must come, as I believe. I certainly would not avoid it by any sacrifice of any kind. But while I say that I will not multiply the issues, and more especially I will not add to that issue other issues, upon which, when we go to a third power to arbitrate upon it, they will say we are wrong. Go to war and the fair fields of the State of New York may be deluged in blood. The State of New York may be ransacked by foreign enemies, and irreparable injury will be done to its people. And if the issue must be terminated with peace, as it must be, either by negotiation between the parties themselves, or through a third porwer, the issue will be decided against us. We shall be told by any other nation that it is not the thing for us to quarrel about.

I have not the time, if I were possessed of the information, to give a history of the affair of the Caroline; and it is known as much to every member of the House as it is to me. We have heard a great deal of talk about territorial rights, and independence, and of State rights. But in a question of that kind other nations do not look much to your State rights, nor to your independence questions. They will not talk of your independence; but they will say who is right and who is wrong. Who struck the first blow, I take it, will be the main question with them. I take it that the late affair of the Caroline was in hostile array against the British Government; and that the parties concerned in it were employed in acts of war against it; and I do not subscribe to the very learned opinion of the Chief Justice, of the State of New York, (not I hear, the Chief Justice but a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State), that there was no act of war committed. Nor do I subscribe to it that every nation goes to war only on issuing a declaration or proclamation of war. This is not the fact. Nations often wage war for years, without issuing any declaration of war.

The question is not here upon a declaration of war, but acts of war. And, I say that in the judgment of all impartial men of other nations, we shall be held as a nation, responsible; that the Caroline, there, was in a state of war against Great Britain, for purposes of war, and the worst kind of war—to sustain an insurrection; I will not say rebellion, because rebellion is a crime, and because, I heard them talked of as "patriots." Yes, and I have heard in the course of the discussion here, these patriots represented as carrying on a righteous cause, and that we ought to have assisted them—that we ought to have given them that assistance that a nation fighting for its liberty is entitled to from the generosity of other nations. Well, admit that merely for a moment. If we were bound to do it, we were bound to do it avowedly and above board; but we disclaimed all intention of taking any part in it. And yet there was very little disguise about this expedition; and that this vessel was there for the purpose of hostility against the Canadian Government. I say, therefore, that we struck the first blow; and if, instead of pressing this matter to a war, we were to refer it to a third power, even if it should be to a European Republic, if any such thing is remaining, and should say there had been an invasion of our territory, they would ask us a question sometning like that which was put to a character in a play of Moliere—*Que diable allait il faire dans cette galere?* "What the d—l had he to do in that gallery?" [Great laughter.]

Now, I think the arbitrator would say, "What the d——l had you to do with that steamboat?" They would say that we struck the first blow. Now, admit that—and none of your State rights men can deny it—admit that, and all the rest follows of course. They will say it was wrong—abstractly, if you please.—Talking of abstractions it was wrong for an expedition to come over, and burn the steamboat and send her over the falls. But what was your steamboat about? What had she been doing? What was she to do the next morning? And what ought *you* to do? You have reparation to make for all the men and for all the arms and implements of war which we were transporting and going to transport to the other side, to foment and instigate rebellion in Canada. That is what the third party would say to us.--And it would come, in the end, after all the blood and treasure had been wasted by a war between the two countries, to this: that we must shake hands and drink champagne together, after having made a mutual apology for mutual transgression. That is the way things are settled between individuals. "If you said so, why, I said so;" and thus the dispute is amicably settled. So we should have to do with this national matter; for there is not any great difference, in the essentials of quarreling and of making up, between nations and individuals. See a fight in the street between two boys, who give each other bloody noses; and, when the question comes to be settled between them, the basis of the settlement is, who gave the first blow? And the award of any honest umpire is, after suffering the parties to fight it out, that he who struck the first blow was in the wrong. And so it is with nations. Why, then, are you talking of State rights and of independence in connexion with this question? It has nothing to do with it.

There is, sir, another point of view in which I object to this resolution. I have seen here, in another part of this building, to which it would not be in order to refer except indirectly, although I did hear, the other day, such a dressing of this House in that body that I thought I almost had a right to get up and *protest* against it. But I will not refer to the matter except in terms which come within the rules of order. I have heard there, and seen in the newspapers out of doors, a prodigious affair made of this matter, as if the Government of the U. States had outraged the State of New York---because the great empire State of New York had undertaken to say that she would *hang* McLeod, whatever Great Britain or the General Government might do. Yes! whatever they might do, the great Empire State of New York would hang McLeod! That was the language. What, sir, I ask, is the object of this resolution? To inquire of the President of the U. States whether any officer of the Army, or the Attorney General of the U. States, since the 4th of March last, has visited the State of New York for any purpose connected with the trial of Alexander McLeod?

I believe that question was answered before it was asked. I think the information was contained in a document communicated by the President of the United States, which stated not only that a General was sent, but that instructions were given to the Attorney General; and the instructions themselves were communicated to Congress, with the President's message at the very commencement of the session.

Why, then, should this House be occupied hour after hour in discussing whether the Attorney General was sent to New York, and what he was about there, when the President himself has told you that he was sent and the object of his mission.

Every body knew it before the question was asked. What then? Has not the President a right to send the Attorney General to N. York on that or any other subject? Where is the constitutional provision prohibiting him from sending the Attorney General to N. York on that or any other of the subjects which are before the judicial courts of that State? Yes, the Attorney General has been sent there, and we have his instructions. And I have heard here, on the part of some of my forty friends from N. York, a great deal about the conscious dignity and honor of this *Empire State* of New York.—Now, I am not very fond of that term "Empire State," in the language of this Union; and I say that if there is an "Empire" State in this Union it is Delaware. To be magniloquent and talk about the Empire State, may well become the forty gentlemen who represent the State on this floor, having reference to their own numbers and the numbers of their constituents, or to the extent, fertility, and beauty of her soil; yet this is a distinction not recognised in the Constitution of the United States.—They are all, as members of this Union, equal; and the State of Delaware has as good a right to be called the "Empire State" as New York. Now, if my forty friends from New York choose to call it the Empire State, I will not quarrel with them. It is only as to consequences that I enter my caveat against the too frequent use of those terms on this floor; for there is meaning in those words "Empire State," when used among co-estates, more than meets the ear. Suppose it was in Delaware that such an event had occurred, do you suppose my friend here (Mr. Rodney) from Delaware would have offered such a resolution as this? And, by the terms of the resolution, I should presume that my friends from New York think there is a little more dignity and power in having forty Representatives than only one.

But there is another point of view in which I ask the attention of the House to this resolution. At the very time when we have this great issue upon another point with the British nation, and when this resolution, and every thing connected with it, is blowing the coals to make another issue, there is behind it another effort to make yet another issue between this government and the State of New York.—What is the object of that? Are you going to war with a foreign nation? And is that a time to split hairs in questions of jurisdiction between the Government of the United States and that of one of the separate States? And are you going to bring up the question, "Which of the two has the right, the precious right, to hang McLeod?" Are you going to make an issue between the State of New York and the Government of the United States upon such an exercise of power as that? Are you going to show your *weakness* at the very moment where you are bearding the lion in his den? Is that the time to make an issue between the Government, which represents the whole country, and a State as to its power? God forbid that I should question its power; but I enquire, is it politic or wise to make a quarrel between that Government and this, about the most insignificant of all questions, as to which of you shall *release* McLeod? For while some gentlemen talk about hanging McLeod, others, more merciful, tell us that if it should turn out that this man was concerned in the affair of the Caroline, yet that there was a power in the State of New York that might prevent this execution—that the Executive of New York had the power of pardoning as well as the General Government, and that the attribute of mercy would be exercised with as much discretion by the Governor of New York as it would be by the President of the United States. But I see nothing in the correspondence which has been laid before us that would lead to the conclusion that the course of the law in New York would not be carried out, according to all its rights, and all its dignities, and the man be released without the necessity of a resort to the authority of the General Government.

I am perfectly satisfied, for my own part, if it should so happen that the evidence is strong enough to convict him, that the Governor of New York would exercise the pardoning power, and send him with an admiction to go and sin no more. That can be done without any entrenchment on the honor and dignity of the State of New York. From the first moment to the last, the question which has struck me, is, whether you will, or will not, hang the man? That is the only question in issue between Great Britain and the U. States. Great Britain will not go to war to settle a question of jurisdiction between the General Government and the State of New York. They will not go to war with you if the man is sent home. But, after all the arguments which have been used on this floor, it ultimately comes to this: which of the two Governments shall release M'Leod? Now, I say, what is all that for? Why is it that the Government of the U. States must be arraigned by the Government of the State of New York, and this made a question of war between us and Great Britain? Why should not the matter have been allowed to go on according to the correspondence between the two Governments?

No, sir, we have had long dissertations about war, declared and not declared, lawful and unlawful, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and here and elsewhere; long dissertations in relation to the maintenance of State rights. And now what does it amount to? Suppose you carry your State rights into execution; suppose you hang the man, then the people of New York will exclaim—"There is our independence; there are our State rights; you see that we have hung the man." Now, what next, I would ask the constituents of the gentleman who offered this resolution. When all the counties he represents are ravaged by the enemy, and when thousands and tens of thousands have been slaughtered, wives have been made widows and their children fatherless, I would then ask him if he would have the thanks of his constituents? And the question I ask of him, I also ask of the Representatives of the State of New York; of the Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania; of the Representatives of the State of Ohio; and of the whole line of those States which are more liable to the incursions which would take place by the enemy without any declaration of war, who would come and butcher your people, and burn and destroy you property, and return immediately and take their places in their defences before you could raise and organize a force to save them.

What would you do? Would you offer a resolution to inquire whether an officer of the army had been sent there, or whether the Attorney General had been sent there, or whether any concession had been made to the British Government? No such question would be asked. I have, indeed, on doubt, that after the country had been ravaged, there would be vigor and bravery enough in it to rise and array an avenging host to invade in turn the enemy's country, and burn their property and destroy their wives and children too—and what satisfaction would that be to you.

If gentlemen would look into the history of Scotland and England, they would there find numerous accounts of the frightful and disastrous border wars that were carried on between the Scotch and the English. Gentlemen would there see what might be the consequences here if this resolution were to be carried into effect.

It is but a few days since I heard a gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Eastman) say, with some pain and distress, that if the present Secretary of State remained in office there would be no war—no war with England; and there was a great deal meant by that remark.—And the gentleman seemed to think this a lamentable condition of affairs. I firmly believed it was true; but I had a very different feeling from that gentleman; and I said, God be praised if it be so, to preserve peace between the two countries. And, however, long or short the gentleman's career may be, he will not see any improper concession to Great Britain sanctioned by the present Secretary of State, weather in peace or war. With respect to the present question, I have no doubt the gentleman alluded to would show as much firmness as any member of this House. And one of my reasons for troubling the House at this last expiring moment of the session is, that I might vindicate the conduct of that gentleman, and do him justice; for great injustice has been done him in regard to his remarks and correspondence. Now, I do not know that there is a word in his part of that correspondence but what I would endorse.

And I say, if it is conciliatory, if it has any tendency to soften the asperities and rancor that may exist between the two countries, so much the better; and I know it has had that effect. What did you hear when you saw a report of a different character? Why, your minister at the Court of St. James was panic struck, and sent a message to your squadron in the Mediterranean to run away—to fly as fast as the winds could blow them—for John Bull was at their heels! [Laughtur.] It is very much the fashion to say, "He did nothing more than his duty." The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) spoke of this transaction, the other day, just as I would speak of it in general terms; but he did not at all question the propriety of the conduct of that gentleman. I say, not so. I say that he has disgraced this nation more than we have ever been disgraced since the *affair* of the Chesepeake frigate.—What will the Germans, what will the Italians, what, in short, will all the great nations of Eusay rope of the people of the United States?—That upon a panic terror of their minister at London, they showed the white feather, and their line of battle ship in the Mediterranean was warned to seek refuge by flight from the thunders of Britain!

And there is another point of view in which I do not approve his conduct. The Gentleman has been at London four or five years. I do not believe there was at London a charge from any country in Europe but knew better what was done and doing in the Privy Council.—What is the business of a foreign minister abroad, but to find out what was doing? I will venture to say that if Christopher Hughes had been at London, as our minister, he never would have written such a letter. He would have *known* that there was no order of Council to authorize hostilities; and there cannot be hostilities without an order of the Privy Council. I speak from experience, when I say that Mr. Hughes would have been informed of such orders in Council, had they been issued, and of course would not have been frightened by every newspaper explosion of popular wrath into a belief that the gravé and responsible Council of the nation had resorted to such an extremity at such a moment.

There was one memorable case of the address of Mr. Hughes in procuring documents of the profoundest secrecy. Mr. Stratford Canning came to me one day, and said that he had permission to read to me a paper of great importance, emanating from his Government in their negotiations with the European alliance. He read the paper accordingly, and, when he had finished, I asked him if he would let me have it for half an hour, that I might lay it before the President, Mr. Monroe, for his perusal.—He said he was forbidden to let it go out of his own hands; but that, if I desired, he would go with me to the President's house, and read it to him. This I declined, but contented myself with making, from memory, a verbal statement of its contents to Mr. Monroe, and within three days after I received a copy of that same paper from Christopher Hughes. The next time Mr. Canning came to the Department, I said to him that he needed not to have been so straight-laced about that despatch which he would not allow me to take for half an hour to the President for his perusal, for we now had a copy of it. He was amazed. A copy of it? said he. He clapped his hands on his two waistcoat pockets, took the key of his desk out of one of them, held it up and said: That is the key to a good lock; and that paper has been under that lock and key every moment since I received it, except when in my own hands. I said, Do not suspect any one about you. We are not in the habit of purchasing secret papers from domestics or secretaries. We have got it from a great distance.

Yes, I had a copy of that document, perhaps the most secret as well as the most efficient of the diplomatic papers which passed between the parties to the Holy Alliance, and it was procured with many others by Mr. Hughes, by no improper arts, and at no cost of secret service money, but by the art of making friends by his social qualities wherever he goes. I mention this to show what ought to be the qualities of a public minister abroad. If a minister is in the habit of friendly, social intercourse with the other members of the diplomatic corps at the same court with an ordinary portion of sagacity, he has the key to all their secrets. I say it from long knowledge and experience. How was it when this panic letter was written to the commodore of the American squadron? What did the American minister know of the system of policy, foreign or domestic, of the British cabinet? The letter itself proves that he was as blind to it as a beetle; that he was ignorant of the first letters of their alphabet. If he had known any thing of it, he would not have disgraced himself and his country by the exposure of his ignorance

I say this not from any personal feeling towards that gentleman, although I have not been an admirer of some of his diplomatic exhibitions heretofore, as the journals of this House may show; but I have looked to this transaction entirely upon its merits alone, and I say that those letters written to the Commodore of the squadron in the Mediterranean, and their consequences, have been disgraceful to the nation; and I, for one, hold the man responsible for it, and say he was not doing his duty, or that he neglected some of the most important parts of his duty as a public minister. But this is somewhat of a digression, and yet intimately connected with this McLeod question of peace and war; for what must the privy council and her Majesty Queen Victoria herself, who, I dare say, all woman as she is, has more fire in her heart than ever to have sitten down and written a letter like that—what must that privy council have thought when they first heard of it? They would say, God grant that this man may remain here as Jonathan's minister till the end of time; we may be sure he will never know any thing of our real intentions, and will always have a becoming reverence for the terrors of the beak and lightning of the eye of the British eagle, and blundering rashness enough to put out the eyes of his own.

To return to the subject of this resolution, and as to whether the British Government have been given to understand that McLeod will be released or surrendered. What, I ask again, is the purpose of this inquiry? For this question, too, has been answered before it was asked. Undoubtedly the British Government have been given to understand that he will be released or surrendered. Whether this shall be done by the authority of the United States or by that of the State of N. York, may be a question of constitutional power among ourselves, but it is no question between us and Great Britain In negotiation, the Government of the United States is that which the British nation have the right to hold, and will hold, responsible for his personal safety. Undoubtedly the British Minister has been told that "the Government of the United States entertains no doubt that, after this avowal of the transaction, as a public transaction, authorized and undertaken by the British authorities, individuals concerned in it ought not, by the principles of public law, and the general usage of civilized States, to be holden personally responsible in the ordinary tribunals of law for their participation in it."

Undoubtedly the instructions given to the Attorney General, when sent to New York, and a copy of which was communicated to Mr. Fox, did aver that, "whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence; otherwise, individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public war."

Yes, sir, the British Government have been given to understand that since their avowal that McLeod acted under their authority, he must be ultimately released or surrendered. And what, then? Is it not so? Why, sir, Indian savages—cannibals, to whom revenge is the first of virtues—accept of ransom for the the blood of their relatives slain; and is it for a Christian nation, in cold-blood, four years after a defensive irregularity of border war, provoked by their own people, to hold a man responsible to their municipal law for *murder*, because the life of a man was lost in a nocturnal foray, authorized by the public authorities, civil and military, of the country in whose defence it was undertaken and achieved! Sir, there is not a civilived country upon earth but would cry shame upon us for carrying such barbarian principles into practice. A war provoked by such an act would be a war of extermination—a war of merciless butchery; and the scene of its first unutterable sufferings would be the very border of our own country, upon which we should bring down this judgment of Heaven.

I ask every member of this House to put himself in the position of being a prisoner in a foreign land for an act done by the orders of his government—for the burning of a boat or the killing of men: I ask every man here to put himself in the situation of M'Leod, either in Great Britain or any part of the British dominions, and suppose it a matter of negotiation between the two Governments—what would they say if the British Secretary of State, from a representation that this was done by the orders of the Government of the United States, and that the nation held itself responsible for the act—the British Secretary of State would say, "of course ultimately we shall release him?" Now, I would ask, if this would be disgraceful to the British nation? It would have been directly the contrary—that there is no descending from the dignity, and rights, and independence of a nation, in admitting the principle that the authority of a nation covers, as with a mantle, the deeds of individuals performed under it, and that, if arrested upon civil or criminal process for it, there must be some mode of obtaining their release.

I say that the minister of no nation upon earth would be ashamed of making such a declaration as that. And now carry this correspondence to the utmost extent. What is it more? How does it compromit this country?—It does not take McLeod out of the State of New York. It never pretended to arrest the operation of the law. The British Minister has been given to understand that it is a question between the two nations, and that the General Government, as you and I, have a deep interest in the stake as well as New York, and that, if it should come to hostilites, it is not for the Empire State of New York to carry on the war with Great Britain. No; it is a question for which the honor of the whole nation is pledged, and therefore the Government of the United States has a right to speak upon it.—Now I ask, why is this question raised, as it is raised in this resolution, between the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of New York? It is the easiest thing in the world to do what the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the several States intended to do above all other things; that is, that each of them shall discharge its own duties, passing along in parallel lines, without crossing each other's path.—And the course taken by the United States is calculated for that.

After commenting, as I have done, upon the effects produced in foreign lands by a report of this House, so famous and notorious as it was last winter, I ask you what has been the counteracting effect of this very correspondence? The effect has been to calm the irritation of the British Government, roused as it had been to indignation and resentment by that inflammatory report. This effect is apparent in the tone of Mr. Peel's speech to his constituents at Tamworth. I have no doubt that Mr. Fox represented the thing in that light, and, from the complexion of these communications, he represented that there was no spirit of hostility to Great Britain on the part of this Government. I say it is one of the best papers that ever was written, and the effect of it upon the nation is to be one of glory and not of reproach. Sir, it has fully authenticated the saying of the gentleman from New Hampshire, that you will not have a war with England while the present Secretary of State shall remain in office. I believe it. I thank God it is so; and your constituents and my constituents, and the constituents of the gentleman from New Hampshire—those of the gentleman from New York who offered the resolution—ay, sir, the constituents of every member of this House, have great reason to raise their hands in joy and gratitude to the God of Mercy that it is so, and in supplication that it may be so still; for, were it otherwise—

> The child may rue that is unborn
> The sentence of that day.

As to this resolution—[here several members rose and addressed the Speaker, who gave notice to Mr. Adams that the hour had expired. Several members moved that he should have leave to proceed; other voices were heard—"Move to lay it on the table."] Mr. Adams said for my own part I should prefer to take a vote upon the resolution, and record my name upon the Journal, "No."

[Several voices, "Move the previous question!"]

Mr. Adams. Upon the whole, to lay on the table is a milder negative; and so, if no member wishes to reply to me, I move to lay the resolution on the table.

It was laid on the table by yeas and nays—109 to 70.

A LETTER FROM MR. BELL.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up a Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it which ought to deprive it of credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. There can, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party. For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary, it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being material, connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that I have, at no time, regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficient of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the Government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank Bill, that I resigned my place. There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course; which many will regard as sufficient of themselves; and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course I have thought proper to adopt; and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. TYLER from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

Statement.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first Veto Message was sent in; I found him reading the message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passages to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending his Veto Message.

The heat and violence which might have been expected if the Veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for reflection, and as the Message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his Message, that there should be time for the excitement to wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him with such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c.

He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaus of the Department I handed to him on the evening of the same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed me by remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr Ewing and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning; and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the Prdsident joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a Bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers--his Cabinet—through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly, but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which with their co-oporation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr. Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency, and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—*a bank of discount and deposite*—and the one he now thought of proposing; and whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction between the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him.—The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and it had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States as, in any way or at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States.

He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject; if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a Bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the general provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary in the execution of others. The privilege of issueing its own notes, of dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appear to have immediate reference to or connexion with the power given in the constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the neccessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern.

The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the U. States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the old bank of dealing in local paper, of discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the Bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief that without it the stock of the bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary.—By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and Foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words 'bank of *discount* and deposite' in his late message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would have been gained by the use of the terms 'bank of discount and deposite' in his message; for, as to the charge of inconsistency, it might, and probably would, be made against him for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, inasmuch as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their decided approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed that it would be made the ground work or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next, or succeeding sessions of Congress, the Whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve; and he appealed to his cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their influence in preventing any such movements while his administration lasted. Mr. Webster and others gave him all proper assurances upon this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word bank to appear in the bill.

The President then inquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he thought he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing undertook to recapitulate.—He understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices of discount and deposit in the States with their assent. The President interrupted him abruptly, by saying he did not understand him at all; he was not willing to sanction any such bank. I understood his objection to be to the power of local discount. I supposed Mr Ewing intended to say that he understood the President had no *constitutional* objections to such a bank. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States having the privilege, without their assent of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and made payable in another State or Territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign States of Nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited upon him that morning, and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress to any intention to dictate to Congress. They might express their confidence and belief that such a bill as had just been argued upon would receive his sanction: but it should be as matter of inference from his Veto Message and his general views. He thought he might request that the measure should be put into the hands of some friend of his own upon whom he could rely. Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so managed.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in communicating with gentlemen of Congress; that there

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE & Co.

NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and bnt few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
" "	Two "	0 75
" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 75
" "	"	6 00
" "	"	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" " "	Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 28, 1841.

THE NEW JAIL AFFAIR.—We give to-day the statement of Mr. PATTERSON, Antimason, one of the present Commissioners, and Mr. M'CLURE, Loco Foco, one of the former Commissioners, in reference to the rumored overpayments in respect to the New Jail. We have heretofore refrained from any allusion to this matter, deeming it improper to say any thing that might have a tendency to prejudice the public mind, either for or against any of the parties implicated, as the subject will probably undergo a legal investigation. But as Messrs PATTERSON and M'CLURE have found it necessary to ask a place in our columns to defend themselves from the imprudent and reckless assertions of political demagogues, we feel that we are at liberty to make some allusion to it, and to the use made of it by the Masonic Whigs and Loco Focos to injure the Antimasonic party.

We are not opposed to an investigation—we wish the truth, and the whole truth to be fully known. We think it due to both Commissioners and people, that the matter should be probed to the bottom; and if there is guilt any where, let the people know it. We will never defend any one, however strong may be our predilection, political or otherwise, who is *proved* to have in any way defrauded or deceived the public. But while we approve of investigation, we can scarcely find language to express our contempt of the person or persons who would endeavor to injure the reputation of any of the parties implicated before the truth could possibly be known. Men, whose characters are more dear to them than life itself, and who may be entirely guiltless, may thus receive an injury which no after explanation can entirely atone for.

We have therefore viewed the attempt of CALLAN, (in connection with his *reporter* and co-laborer in this infamous business, PARKIN, of the Advocate,) to prejudice the public mind against the Antimasonic party on this account, as the very essence of the most detestable meanness and political demagogueism—and we rejoice that by the statement of Mr. PATTERSON, this iniquitous attempt to fasten blame upon the Antimasonic party is made to recoil upon the heads of these twin brothers in defamation. Mr. PATTERSON shows conclusively, that with the exception of the first $11,000, *this whole sum of* $91,000 *was paid out while there was a* MAJORITY of LOCO FOCO COMMISSIONERS *in the board!*

Come, Messrs. CALLAN and PARKIN, what do you say to this? How will you escape the dilemma you have placed yourselves in, by your excessive hurry to injure the Antimasonic party. Of course, if the Antimasonic party is made to suffer for the misdoings, or alleged misdoings of the officers elected through its influence, the same justice should be meeted out to the Loco Focos. But will CALLAN and PARKIN do it? No: CALLAN won't, and PARKIN dare not. Being engaged in a conspiracy with this same CALLAN and others, to try to put down Antimasonry, he will be compelled to pursue his infamous course.

But we ask the editor of the Advocate, if he has any sense of justice left, to lay the statements of Messrs. PATTERSON and MCCLURE before his readers. As he has exercised the dignified office of reporting the slanders of his friend CALLAN for the columns of his own paper, he will be but doing an act of justice to those gentlemen, by publishing their articles.

Doubtless, when it is found out that the blame—if there is blame any where—will lie against the Loco Foco party, we shall hear no more about the New Jail, and that the matter will be suffered to take a proper and legal course. We should despise ourselves were we to make use of circumstances like the present to the prejudice of the Loco Foco party. We will wait until the matter is fully investigated and then let the blame rest where it belongs. No party should be blamed for the conduct of its public servants, unless it *approves* of their conduct. The subject may be stated as follows:

1. It is not *certain* that any one is to blame about the matter of the New Jail.

2. If any one shall be found guilty of fraudulent conduct, no political party should be made to suffer for it, unless it approves of said conduct.

3. No fraud has yet been shown to be perpetrated, or been approved of—therefore no political party is blameable.

If the correctness of the above positions are denied, and the doctrine advanced that a party is blameable for the conduct of its public officers, then we will say,

4. The Antimasonic party cannot be implicated, in any overpayments, as the whole sum, except the $11,000 paid at first, was paid while the Locofocos had a majority in the Board.

STATEMENT
of two of the Commissioners in reference to the New Jail.

Having learned that a report is in circulation in this County prejudicial to the character of the Commissioners who settled the bills and accounts of the contractors for erecting the New Jail, and as I was a member of the Board at that time, and assisted in settling the said accounts, I feel it a duty to state the following facts.

Previous to my being elected Commissioner, a contract had been entered into between the Commissioners of Allegheny County and Messrs. Coltart & Dilworth for the erection of the aforesaid jail. The Excavation, Stone-work, Carpenter-work and Plastering, to be paid for according to measurement, and at the prices specified in the articles of agreement.—All wrought iron-work and all cast iron-work to be at the prices per pound specified in said agreement. The Brick-work at the price per thousand specified in the said agreement. Therefore the aggregate cost of the jail could not be ascertained until the whole was completed, measured, and the bills or accounts made out according to the aforesaid agreement.

The work was measured by persons mutually agreed upon by the parties, and bills or account of the same made out agreeably to the prices contained in the said articles of agreement, which accounts, together with those for materials and for work not included in the measurement, were presented to the commissioners for adjustment and settlement some time in November or December 1837, and were carefully examined and compared with the prices mentioned in the articles of agreement, the Commissioners being occasionally assisted by Mr. Chislett, the architect, and one of the measurers. The settlement was finally closed in the fore part of the month of March 1838, when the Commissioners directed their clerk to make the following entry on the journal of their office:

"The commissioners and Messrs. Coltart & Dilworth examined, settled and adjusted their accounts relating to the erection of the new Jail and Court House on Grant's Hill, and found that the total amount of expense for erecting the new jail, including all extra work, materials and services, is $91,167 25½ which sum has been fully paid to the contractors.—And that the sum of $31,682 75 has been paid previous to this date on account of erecting the new Court House."

All the accounts relating to the erection of the said jail, including those which are said to be mislaid or lost, were placed in a drawer in the back part of the Commissioners' Office, as some of them were of a size which would not admit of their being kept in the place in which the current accounts were kept, particularly the book containing the measurement and account of the excavation and stone-work.

According to the recollection and statement of one of my colleagues, the said accounts were, some months subsequent to the aforesaid settlement, all taken from the office by Mr. Chislett, at his request, as he wished for some cause to examine them; he being the Architect, it was presumed to be proper to entrust him with them, as he had assisted in preparing them for settlement. So far as can now be discovered the said accounts were never returned to the office, perhaps the conclusion was, that as they had been settled, they were of no further consequence.

WM. McCLURE.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Allegheny.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The base slanders and false statements which have lately been uttered and published against myself and others, in relation to the erection of the new jail, with the intention to mislead the public mind, compels me to appear before you to vindicate myself, and others who are implicated in those slanderous misrepresentations.

It has been stated, that forty thousand dollars more than the contract price has been paid for building the jail. This is not true. No aggregate amount was mentioned in the contract, the jail was to be paid for by measurement, and iron-work by the pound, at prices mentioned in the articles of agreement, except such work and materials as were not specified in said agreement, which were to be paid for at a fair price and at cost. Therefore the whole cost of the jail could not be ascertained until the building was completed and measured, and the bills and accounts made out agreeably to the contract, which appears to have been done and the money paid agreeably to contract. The amount of money paid for building the jail was passed upon and settled by the County Auditors, in the usual manner of auditing accounts for public buildings; and the reports of the Auditors for the years in which the payments were made (which contained the amount of money paid for the jail) were approved by the Court.

The Commissioners are charged with having either "pocketed forty thousand dollars of the County money, or of having lavished it upon political favorites." This charge is not true.

I am charged with official misconduct in relation to the building and paying for the Jail. This is a very singular charge indeed, as I had nothing to do with either contracting for the building or paying for the same. The contract for building the Jail was made in May, 1834, and between that date and the close of the year 1837, it was completed and paid for in full. I resigned my situation as Commissioner in May, 1829, and had no connection with the affairs of the county from that date, until January, 1838, when I was again employed as clerk to the board of Commissioners.

The payments for the jail were made by the Commissioners, as follows:

From May 1834, to Oct 1834. Jas. Hilands, Matthew Henderson, and *Alex Carnahan, paid	$11,000
From Oct. 1834, to Oct. 1835. Matthew Henderson, *Alexander Carnahan, *John McKnight, paid	27,000
From Oct. 1835, to Oct. 1836. *Alex. Carnahan, *John McKnight, Robt Carothers, paid	35,450
From Oct. 1836, to 7th July 1837. *John McKnight, Robert Carothers, *William M'Clure, paid	17,717 25½
Cost of jail,	$91,167 25½

This statement is not intended to attach blame to any of the Comissioners, but merely to show that if any are deserving of censure, the blame has been put upon the wrong persons, and attached to the wrong party.

I am also charged by those calumniators, with endeavoring to suppress and keep back information in reference to the matter of the Jail, this charge is not true, I invite investigation, and that in the most public manner. I demand it as a right, in justice to myself, to others who are implicated and to the public, that a full investigation should be made without delay. I now, fellow citizens, before you, demand of my accusers that they co-operate with those who may be desirous of ascertaining the truth in relation to the jail, in procuring the appointment of a committee of twelve respectable persons, to be taken from the three political parties in this county, say four from each party, whose duty it shall be to proceed forthwith to examine papers and persons relating to the building of the jail and the payments for the same, and to report thereon, and that their report be published in the several political papers in the county, for the information of the inhabitants of the county. Respectfully,

Your Fellow Citizen,
JOHN PATTERSON.

Sept. 28th, 1841.

*Loco-Focos.

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

GOV. PORTER AND THE U. STATES BANK.
ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

Most of the readers of the public papers are aware that a number of the Whig journals of the State some time since, called the attention of the people to the singular connection subsisting between D. R. Porter, his relations and friends, and the United States Bank. Transactions have been discovered, from which the heinous offence of the *bribery* of the first Executive officer of this Commonwealth, has been inferred, and in fact the charge has been directly made. We have not, as yet, seen the facts and charges met in the proper manner, nor has the Govdrnor resorted to his favorite means of vindication—a libel suit.

Some facts have recently came to our knowledge, which, together with other well known public transactions, we will lay before our readers, leaving every one to form his own opinion, as to the inferences which must be drawn from them.

The Session of our State Legislature, which commenced on the 7th day of January, 1840, was one of peculiar interest. The Banks of the State were in a state of suspension, and the Van Buren party in arms against them. They had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and much anxiety was felt as to the character of their proceedings. The universal impression was that the Bank of the United States would be at once wound up, and the measures adopted to compel an immediate or speedy resumption on the part of the other institutions.

From the character of the Governor's message, measures of the most decided character in regard to the Banks were anticipated. This message was a lengthy document. In reference to the suspension, the following passages will be found, showing the nature of his views at that time:

"The first object to be gained by any recommendation I may make, or by any measure you may adopt, no doubt is to secure *an early resumption of specie payments* by the banks, and to guard against a like suspension in future."

And again:

"I respectfully suggest the propriety of immediately inquiring into the condition of the banks of this Commonwealth, and of fixing the *earliest* period for the resumption of specie payments that their affairs and the public want and expectations justify. It would perhaps be expedient to graduate this resumption, either by the denomination of notes or amounts to be paid, so as to make one fourth or more payable forthwith, and the residue at such respective periods as in the wisdom of the legislature might seem to be advisable, provided the time be *not long* protracted."

The Governor concludes his remarks in regard to Bank reform, in the following language:

"And I accordingly trust, the legislature will proceed at once and courageously to the accomplishment of this great salutary and long expected work."

The views of the Governor on this subject were, it appears, well understood by his friends.

On the day the message was sent to the legislature, a act of resolutions, commencing as follows, was offered by Mr. Penniman, a prominent leader of the party, from Philadelphia county:

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the banks of this commonwealth be and they are hereby ordered and required to resume specie payments for all their obligations, whether in notes, deposites or other liabilities, on or before the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty, and continue the payment of the aforesaid obligations in gold or silver."

In connection with this, T. B. M'Elwee, also a prominent friend of the Governor, gave notice that he would, on the next day, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the charter of the United States bank. This he accordingly did on the 9th January, and leave was granted by a vote of 81 ayes—5 nays. On the 13th he reported a bill for this purpose. A short time afterwards, and while the bill was pending, the Gov. appointed this same T. B. M'Elwee an agent to obtain a loan from the Bank of the United States to meet the payment of the interest due on the 1st Feb. M'Elwee proceeded to Philadelphia on his mission, and obtained from the U. S. Bank, $670,000!

What took place between M'Elwee and the officers of the U. S. Bank, (further than his obtaining the loan) or what overtures were made to the Governor through him, we are unable to say. The bill however, reported by McElwee for repealing the charter of the Bank, was never called up; and a complete change in the feelings of the Governor soon became evident.

Mr. Penniman's resumption bill passed the House on the 30th of January, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It became then certain that unless some extraordinary means were resorted to, that it would become a law.—At this period, it was that the Governor stepped in between the banks, on the one side, and the party on the other, and by a most high-handed, extraordinary interference, prevented the passage of the resumption resolutions, usurping the province of the legislature, and dictating the course to be pursued. This was done by a message, dated February 1, 1840, a portion of which we subjoin. Observe the sudden solicitude of the Governor, for the credit of the State:

"I trust I may be excused in this communication for saying to the representatives of the people in the legislature, that whilst they owe a duty to the wants and wishes of their immediate constituents, there is a paramount duty to the commonwealth at large, to maintain its credit, to meet its engagements, and prevent its character for good faith from being sullied. No man, were he concerned alone as an individual, would go farther to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the banks than I would, if by so doing the desireable result would be produced. But placed as I am, as the executive of the commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciation which may be poured forth from any quarter, that I believe should too rigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks immediately, the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disasterously affected."

The effect of this message was that no resumption bill passed until the third of April following, and then a bill postponing the resumption until the 15th January, 1841, upwards of a year from the delivery of the first message in which the Gov. spoke with so much warmth of an *early* resumption.

We now call attention to certain remarkable facts which will throw some light upon these transactions,—facts which have been communicated to us from the first authority, and which cannot be denied.

At the time the suspension resolutions were under discussion, and at the most critical period, J. Madison Porter, brother to the Governor visited Philadelphia, and passed an evening with T. Dunlap, the President of the U. S. Bank. On the next day, he, together with George Handy, a director of the U. S. Bank, Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General, and Daniel Brodhead, (Gov. Porter's Comm'r. of Loans) returned to Harrisburgh, and on the 3d day of April, the resolution postponing the suspension to the 15th day of Jan. 1841, was passed and signed by the Governor.

On the 31st March, 1840, as appears from the books of the Bank of the U. S., and four days before the bill was passed and signed by the Governor, the sum of $15,700, was placed in the hands of a Committee of Directors of the U. S. Bank, consisting of George Handy, Richard Price and Lawrence Lewis. Messrs. Lewis and Price deny having received any portion of this money or any knowledge of its disposition.

In consummation of the arrangement, and in less than four weeks after the payment of the first sum of $15,700 to Handy, and the signing of the bill by Porter, the further sum of $83,500 was paid to the same George Handy, viz: April 23rd, $82,500 and April 27th, $1,000. This money all passed through the hands of Mr. Handy. As before stated, Messrs. Lewis and Price deny any knowledge of the manner in which these sums amounting to $99,200 were disposed of, or that any part of the money was received by them. Nor has the money ever been accounted for by Mr. Handy, from anything that appears upon the books of the bank. The sums are charged in the books of the bank to the contingent or disbursement fund, and Mr. Handy will disclose nothing, as to the manner in which the money was spent.

What produced this sudden change of feeling on the part of Gov. Porter, which took place *after* the meeting of the Legislature?—Can Mr. George Handy answer? Does he not owe it to the community, and his own character, to say what become of the $99,200 placed in his hand? All we ask is a full development of these mysterious and suspicious transactions. If (as is but too evident) there has been gross corruption in quarters where there should be honesty and patriotism, let the people know it.

The connection of the brothers Porter, Johnson, the Camerons, and the Dan. Brodheads, with *various* Banks in this Commonwealth, is well known. It has been over and over again stated, that Johnson, Porter's right hand man, owes the U. S. Bank, $25,000, nor has the assertion been contradicted—J. Madison Porter we are informed is at this moment a large debtor to the U. S. Bank. For what *consideration* were these *accommodations* granted? How were the *loans* and how the *bribes* divided?

We believe firmly that the great body of the *voters* of Pennsylvania are honest, that they will not knowingly countenance villainy, support frauds or encourage the prostitution of official influence for private gain. To every honest man, every one who prefers *his country* to *his party*, the foregoing facts present matter for serious reflection.

The Florida.—We are told that portions of the cargo of this vessel have been picked up by some of our coasting schooners, and brought there. The captains state that the waves, for miles around the spot where the Florida went ashore, are studded with boxes, bales, &c., of teas, silks, and shawls. One vessel arrived here yesterday with over sixty packages.—The Collector, we understand, has taken the matter in hand.—*N. Y. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

CALLAN'S REPORTER, the editor of the Advocate, whines piteously about our charging him with being engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the Antimasonic ticket; yet he does not deny the fact. How can he, when BUTLER and GAZZAM are seen visiting his office quite as often as the Little Whigs themselves? so we understand. But we will ask the Advocate a few questions:

1. Was not Mr. ROBINSON nominated in the expectation that the choice would suit the Locos, and that they would either decline to nominate a Senatorial candidate, or take Mr. Robinson?

2. Was not this plan arranged between BUTLER & Co., and WILLIAMS & Co., for the purpose of breaking down the Antimasonic party?

3. Was not this, to all intents and purposes, a conspiracy between Locos and Whigs against Antimasonry?

4. When the above mentioned scheme failed, by the nomination of GAZZAM, and the *consequent* withdrawal of ROBINSON, was not the conspiracy afresh concocted, and the nomination of LITTLE agreed upon, for the purpose of diverting a sufficient number of votes from DARSIE to secure the election of GAZZAM?

5. Does not the Advocate clique prefer the election of GAZZAM, a bitter Locofoco, to the election of DARSIE, a sterling Whig?

6. Has not the editor of the Advocate evinced his willingness to descend to any thing, however degrading, for the purpose of injuring the Antimasonic party, by consenting to become REPORTER of the slanders of the notorious CALLAN?

SECRET SOCIETIES.—We call the attention of our readers to the Proclamation of the President, in reference to the "Patriot Lodges," on the frontier, and the remarks of our correspondent "MA-HA-BONE," in relation to it. It has been customary for men, in all ages of the world, to band themselves together for unlawful objects, and to bind themselves by the most horrid and blasphemous oaths,—and to have certain signs, pass words, and grips, by which to know each other, and keep the uninitiated from becoming acquainted with their unlawful doings.

Antimasonry proclaims war against all such secret associations, under whatever name, or for whatever purpose.

They are all alike dangerous to the peace, safety, and lives of the people, and may be made use of either to destroy or embarrass a free government.

They are subversive of the morality and happiness of all that belong to them, and are a disgrace to this enlightened and civilized age.

After all that Antimasonry has done to break down these unhallowed combinations of men for unlawful purposes, yet Masonry still rears her horrid front through the length and breadth of the land, and by its audacity seems to bid defiance to all attempts to overthrow it. Even in our own county, the attempt is now making by haters of the "blessed spirit" to break down our organization, and destroy the influence that Antimasonry has hitherto exerted for the welfare of the body politic.

But we do not despair of final success, even through our whole beloved country. Feeling that we stand on the impregnable foundations of liberty and truth, and that the principles of Antimasonry are the principles of civil liberty, we know that in spite of either open or secret enemies, we shall finally triumph.

For the Gazette.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Your readers we have no doubt will eagerly peruse the proclamation of President Tyler against the *Hunter's Lodges* in New York and elsewhere along the Canada line. It shows conclusively that the evils of masonry, and other secret oath-bound societies are not confined to the mere cases of individual outrages, to the concealment of the crimes of brother members, to the pardon of such villains as Pluymart, while running at large in contempt of the law, to the discharge of such scoundrels as Rogers, before trial, to the protection of perjurers and other criminals, who suffer or are likely to suffer under the laws of the land, or to the murder of offenders against masonic rules, but extends even to the projects of involving friendly nations in war with each other.

The fact of the existence of such oath-bound societies along the frontier, was long since stated in an official despatch from the British minister at Washington, and is perfectly notorious along the frontier from Detroit down to the northern boundary of Vermont. We then ask our Antimasonic friends, not in Allegheny county alone, but in the whole union, to persevere in their warfare upon these dangerous oath-bound associations. We appeal to *moral* Antimasons, and inquire whether some more effectual means than moral opposition is not necessary to crush societies whose ceremonies are declared to be unfavorable *"to all the securities of life, liberty, and property?"* We also once more call on Mr. Little to suggest his more effectual means of destroying such societies, which urge the shedding of the blood, not of individuals alone but of whole nations.

MA-HA-BONE.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

MORE TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.
An American Captured by British Dragoons.

The interest in the McLeod case will no doubt deepen from day to day, until the result shall be ascertained. It is thought that the trial will not commence before Wednesday or Thursday; and in the meantime, as well as while it is in progress, we may expect all sorts of exciting rumors. A statement of this kind has already reached us from Vermont. It is said that J. W. Grogan, was kidnapped from the house of his brother-in-law, about 4 miles north of Alburgh, Vermont, on the morning of yesterday week, by a party of British dragoons from Canada, stated to be under the command of Capt. Jones. He was on his return from Michigan to near Alburgh, and it is said that he made resistance, until he received several wounds. It is also said that he was born in the United States. The affair had created the greatest excitement. A meeting of the citizens of Alburgh has already taken place—and another meeting was to be held, at which all the details of the transaction were to be submitted. Grogan is said to be in prison and in Missisquoi Bay.

ORGANIZATION OF PATRIOTS IN NEW YORK.

We have a story equally alarming from the Troy Whig of Saturday last. That paper says that there are strong reasons for believeing that an armed force consisting of several thousand men has been for some time organizing within the State of New York for the purpose of co-operating with the Canadian Patriots, as they are called, in another attempt at revolt.

"We are informed," adds the editor, "on good authority, that the organization of these men within our own Territory was never so complete as it is at present; and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas.—Whether the U. S. Government is aware of this alarming state of affairs, we are unable to say; or whether Gen. Scott in his recent visit to Buffalo and Detroit succeeded in discovering what was actually *going on* in the vicinity of those places. It is very evident, however, to observing men who reside near the Canadian frontier, that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the patriots, and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended unless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace is broken up in time. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons in the employment of the conspirators, and similar seizures will be attempted by them hereafter, from time to time.

To prevent any outrages from being committed by these men upon the British territory, nothing but the presence of a large body of U. S. troops will be effectual. Five thousand men, at least, should be placed along the frontier during the present autumn, and be in readiness at all times to prevent any acts of hostility from our side which may lead to an open ruptured between the two countries.

The manner in which the Patriots will conduct their attack upon the Canadas will be probably to cross the lines in the night, commit whatever depredations they can, and retreat when discovered into our territory. A series of such acts will of course bring down upon us the whole British force now stationed in Canada, and a fierce and bloody border war thus be excited—the termination of which no one can accurately predict."

FROM THE AROOSTOOK.

FORT FAIRFIELD, Aroostook, }
Friday, Sept. 10, 1841. }

To-day, to the joy and satisfaction of the inhabitants of this place, one company of United States troops under the command of Capt. Van Ness, arrived from Hancock Barracks, and took military possession of the Fort. Formal delivery of the Block House, and premises was made to Capt. C. O. Collins, acting Quarter Master for the U. States, by Zebulon Ingersoll, Esq., the assistant Land Agent. The soldiers take up their quarters in the Block House but the officers will occupy tents until some suitable and convenient buildings can be erected for themselves and their families.

From the National Intelligencer.

By the President of the U. S. of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the government of the United States, that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations, exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places, and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that if, in any lawless incursion into Canada, they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well meaning but deluded persons, who may have joined these Lodges, immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious aonsequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violaters of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty fifth day of September, A D., one thousand eight hundred forty one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

INCENDIARIES.—The Rev. J Rankin, of Ripley publishes in the Telegraph of that place, that on the night of the 12th inst., an attempt was made to fire his barn and to attack his house, by some six or eight men. Threats had reached Mr. Rankin's ears of an intended attack, and he had prepared himself with arms for defence. His son and nephew hearing a signal whistle rushed out of the house with pistols.

The son came upon one of the ruffians and received a shot so close as to set his shirt on fire, and leave on his body several distinct marks of shot. The fire was returned, when the assailants cried murder and ran. Another man fired at the nephew, which was returned, and with a loud shriek his assailant fled, slower than the others. Six or seven shots passed in a few seconds—the young men pursued but without overtaking the mob—nor have the persons concerned since been discovered. The attempt to fire the barn failed, owing to the dampness of the night. Mr. Rankin is an abolitionist!—*Cin. Gazette.*

FROM BRAZIL.
A barque burnt at sea, and eighteen lives lost.

The brig Tam O'Shanter, Capt. Coffin, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, brought us files of Rio papers to the 7th August. We do not find in them any political news of interest here, but in the *Jornal do Commercio* of 25th July, we meet the following:

The French whaler Roland, Capt. Cozannet, arrived to-day at this port. On the 19th inst., in latitude 16 44, S. E. longitude 33 35, East of Greenwich, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he came in sight of a vessel about eight miles to the leeward, which from the mast head appeared to be on fire.

He lost not an instant in making sail for her, and fortunately reached her in time to save 198 passengers, among which were 40 females.—She proved to be the English bark India, on her passage from Greenock, to New Holland, the mate of which, at 2 o'clock of the above day, had gone into the store-room with a light to draw some brandy which had caught fire.

Capt. Cozannet, notwithstanding a heavy sea and high wind, succeeded in two hours, in transporting all the passengers and crew on board his vessel, except 18, who precipitated themselves in to the sea against the remonstrance of Capt. Cozannet.—*N. Y. Com.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PATCH-WORK, No. II:
From the Portfolio of a peregrinating Pedagogue.

BY J. M. C.

The Ascent to Mount Washington and the prospect from its summit.

Morning is up. Light, life and loveliness circumfuse the earth; mirth laughs in the frisking waters, the voluble breeze and the diamond-decked foliage; universal creation exults in a lusty vigor, a buxom beauty, an elastic energy, a nimble hope; nature resounds with melody, for the giant heart of the beneficent old earth is glad, and her united progeny pour forth a multisonous *matin* hymn; and man's deep soul, although prostrate in adoration before the Maker of the glories that here surround him, aspires and looks beyond mortality and claims kindred with the mighty and marvellous. He feels that

"There is a pleasure in the pathless woods—
There is a rapture on the lonely shore—
There is society where none intrudes—"
And "Not vainly did the early Persian make
His altar the high places, and the peak
Of earth o'er gazing mountains, and thus take
A fit and unwalled temple, there to seek
The Spirit, in whose honor shrines are weak,
Unrear'd of human hands."

But we must not tarry, "for we have many a mountain-path to tread," and the summit of the loftiest among this congregation of the lofty to attain. Our way lies through a primeval forest and is sometimes smooth, ambient and flowery, but more commonly obscure, difficult and tortuous, like the path of life. We are treading a natural temple of solitude; the ancient trees are the columns and pillars, magnificently ornate of the enormous fane, and their luxuriant, intertwining foliage forms the lavishly decorated roof from which at narrow intervals droop voluptuous folds of amber vapor, a delicate and graceful drapery. Oh! pleasant is the mystic, bowery light, the shadowy quietude, the indescribable diapason of silence and sound, and the singular harmony strangely combining the adagio and allegro that greets us as we advance.—Muffled and rendered into song by distance, float the cadences of many an impetuous torrent, and many a waterfall, precipitate, foaming and roaring, and ever and anon the tremulous minstrelsy of the volatile winds, as invisibly they sweep their wizard Harps among the glistening umbrage of the august oak, or the dun branches of the melancholy pine; salutes our ears. This is a solitude which is not loneliness it is pervaded by a Presence which we recognize, and which moves our deepest feelings. But our career becomes more intricate and devious at every step. Gigantic boulders of granite, and the pondrous trunks of many a stalwart sylvan chieftain overborne by the rampant hurricane obstruct the path. Now it ranges along the dizzy brink of an appalling precipice—totters on the frightful verge of a hideous gulph of blackness—ascends so abruptly that the utmost straining of nerve and tendon is requisite to enable us to conquer it, or is intersected by some captious stream raving and foaming along its craggy channel. Plant the foot firmly; look not below, but above; how bravely smiles the blue sky; think not of falling, dream not of danger; let not the heart quail. All around us is dreary and sordid. Vegetation is momentarily becoming more meagre. The trees are now deformed, diminutive and unseemly as a miser's heart. The dainty efflorescence that formerly beautified the road has vanished, and scarcely a blade of grass exhibits itself in this repugnant region—but the air is harsh and churlish as the malisons of anger—the sun-beam cold as the glib smile of hypocrisy, and the earth sterile as the brain of idiocy. Onward and upward be our motto—unremitting exertion is demanded, for quickly as one impediment is surmounted another obtrudes itself, until gasping with fatigue we are ready to doubt whether the good we seek will be an adequate compensation for the privations we encounter in pursuit of it. Nevertheless push on—we will remember "no such word as fear." To the courageous and resolute difficulties and obstructions act only as stimulants to augmented enterprise, and doubly "sweet is pleasure after pain," repose after arduous exertion. Push on, then, and soon the last shrivelled vestige of verdure is passed, and all that remains above us is the cerulean concave and a prodigious pyramid of disjointed fragments of rock piled together in "confusion worse confounded." Look around for a moment; even now we have an antepast of the delight that awaits us. Grandeur inexpressible is within our ken. Lo! yonder shines the "cascade of the silver snake." *Here* it appears a puny star-beam chained to a blackened rock, but approach it nearer and a tremendous sheet of water with a perpendicular fall of 250 feet is exhibited; above it is a pool whose waters were never troubled by skiff or boat—never darkened by the shade of mortal man; below a lake of similar description. Let us not loiter here, however;—Push on, from stone to stone, from mass to mass, with the agility of the deer.—How the brisk untainted air renovates our languid and exhausted frames while the lambent sunshine cheers the heart and quickens the imagination. Push on—push on.

At length the summit is attained, and behold! the terrestial universe is at our feet.—Beneath us, range after range, and line after line in interminable succession, like the huge crested billows of a tempestuous ocean, or the serried columns of an innumerable army of giants marshalled in battle array, is a myriad of mountains armed in a panoply dark as the spirit of midnight, their superb brow plumed with sumptuous clouds. Ever and anon soars haughtily above his neighbors some tremendous chief.

Among them are ravines, chasms and abysses dreadful as death, inscrutable as the grave, and terrible as hell; together with meadows, dells and valleys comely as the garden of Eden, enticing as the visionary expectancy of youth, happy as triumphant love. Moreover many an azure lake, ostensibly a field of tremulous sunshine, and among them the fairy Winnepisseogee and sullen Chrogoganoganog-anog renowned in Indian story; and many a glistening river reduced in appearance by remoteness to the dimensions of a puny snake wreathed into an inextricable labarynth of gyrations; and many a town, city and village apparently too pigmy for the habitations of any but a Lilliputian race are visible to the wondering eye. Between thirty and forty settlements, among them Concord, Lancaster, Haverhill, Hanover, Bethlehem, and, on a remarkably clear day, Portland, with about half that number of rivers, including the Connecticut, Androscoggin and Saco are distinguishable.—The buildings appear like groups of cattle quietly grazing. Clouds nestle in the bosoms of the valley or creep indolently up the hill-sides. Occasionally may be seen the everlasting sea, and over all, and around all, hangs a delicate vail of azure, an intangible gauze that beautifies the beautiful, brightens the bright, and conceals the deformed.

The Thunderstorm, together with a legend or two of the mountains, will form the substance of our next number, and conclude our notices of the mountains.

Counterfeits—We were shown on Saturday a 10 dollar counterfeit note on the Bank of Illinois, a minute description is scarcely necessary, as the baseness of the paper and execution can at once be detected by those least familiar with bank notes. On the lower edge, in the centre of the note, is a representation of a dog watching a safe, and at the upper edge is an Indian gazing at a train of Railroad cars—letter C.—*St. Louis Repub., Sept.* 20.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected; in pursuance thereof, I, *BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny*, do, therefore, make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh including the following boundaries to wit—beginning at the middle of Liberty and Marbury Streets, and running thence down Marbury Street to the Allegheny River, thence along the Allegheny River to the confluence with the Monongahela River, thence up the Monongahela River to the middle of Wood Street, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence up the middle of Diamond Alley to the middle of Market Street, thence along down the middle of Market Street to the middle of Liberty Street and thence down the middle of Liberty Street, to the place of beginning;—being the *First* (West) *Ward*,—to meet at the Court House in the Diamond.

The electors of all that part of the city of Pittsburgh included in the following boundaries, to wit—beginning at the foot of Wood Street on the Monongahela River, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence along the middle of Diamond Alley to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, thence along the said Road to the City Line, and thence up the same to the Monongahela River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning,—being the *Second* [South] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of *Hugh Duffy*, on the corner of Second and Grant Streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying South of the middle of Liberty Street, East of the middle of Market Street, Diamond Alley, and the boundaries of the Second Ward,—being the *Third* [East] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of Wm. Larimer, Jr., on Liberty Street, nearly opposite Hand Street.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying northwardly of the middle of Liberty Street, and eastwardly of the middle of Marbury Street,—being the *Fourth* [North] *Ward*,—to meet at the *Washington Coffee House*, corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward, late Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the Electors of that part of Pitt Township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the 2 Mile Run and the Allegheny River, including Springfield Farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house of *Alexander Stewart*, in the *Fifth Ward*, [late Northern Liberties,] of the City of Pittsburgh.

The electors of all that part of Pitt Township, included in the following boundaries—beginning at the Monongahela river, at the point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same; thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the (late borough) northern liberties; thence along the same to the South-Eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's Land: thence to the South Western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs; thence by the boundary of said farm,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 30, 1841.

There has been no change in our Rates of Discount since last week.

OUR RIVERS.—A brisk navigation has commenced by our smaller class of steamers, but as we had a fine rain last night, with a present prospect of more, the larger class of boats will soon come in competition for a share of the trade. Eastern merchants, and travelers, may calculate with certainty, we think, on an uninterrupted navigation for the remainder of the autumn.

TICKETS.—Democratic Antimasonic Tickets can be had at this office. We hope our friends in the country will be careful that their several election districts are well supplied.

BORDER TROUBLES.—We give to-day a confirmation of the outrage committed by British soldiers on the rights and laws of this nation by the forcible seizure and abduction of Col. Grogan, who formerly resided in Canada, and took part in the late insurrections. Unless the Canadian authorities interfere immediately, to release the abducted person, and punish the perpetrators of this outrage, our relations with England will become critical indeed.

It is now clearly evident that an extensive conspiracy exists, on both sides of the line, to involve the two nations in war, and that the present moment is to be seized upon to carry the unhallowed design into effect.

A letter from Washington, published in the N. Y. Tribune, says that the State Department is in possession of full and particular information of the machinations of these conspirators, from Maine to Louisville, Ky. We may depend upon it that DANIEL WEBSTER would have favored the issue of no Proclamation at the present time, without sufficient cause.

It was thought the trial of M'LEOD would not come on before Friday, (to-morrow.)—The Lawyers on both sides are confident of success.

We rejoice to learn that the difficulty between our friends in Beaver and Mercer counties, in relation to a Senatorial candidate, has been happily removed by the declination of Mr DICKEY, of Beaver. Mr. WM. STEWART, of Mercer, is therefore the only candidate, now, of the Antimasonic and Whig parties in that Senatorial District, and will doubtless be elected by a large majority.

What a fine example for Mr. LITTLE to follow. Although we feel confident of the election of Mr. DARSIE, yet it would be much more to Mr. LITTLE's credit to decline, where success is hopeless, than by remaining to throw the weight of his influence into the loco foco scale.

THE PROSPECT.—The most cheering accounts of the progress of the cause of virtue and of HONEST JOHN BANKS, continue to reach us from every part of the State. The friends of order, of liberty, and of an economical State administration, seem to have at once thrown off their lethargy, and buckled on their armor for the coming contest. The expected majority, in favor of Mr. BANKS, has been variously estimated at from 10 to 18,000! Those best acquainted with the state say his success is certain. Antimasons arouse—Whigs arouse—friends of the Commonwealth arouse—and place HONEST JOHN BANKS triumphantly in the Governor's Chair.

D. R. PORTER AND U. S. BANK.—The article we published on Tuesday charging Gov. PORTER with having received a bribe of $99,000 from the United States Bank, is deserving the serious attention of every citizen of Pennsylvania. We had seen articles referring to this matter for some time back, but never before saw it stated in such a light. We refrained from noticing it until we could place it before our readers in a clear and tangible manner, so as to carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind So far we have seen no reasonable explanation of Gov. PORTER's agency in this matter, and the circumstances are strongly against him.

One thing is evident, that under D. R. PORTER'S administration, CORRUPTION has stalked abroad through the Commonwealth with scarcely an attempt to hide her deformed head. The Governor, who was solemnly sworn to maintain the integrity of the Constitution unimpaired; has laid his ruthless hands upon this sacred instrument whenever it stood in the way of his interests or his passions. Every means, however base or dishonest, to prolong his sway over the destinies and happiness of this Commonwealth, has been resorted to, until his character has become almost a hissing and a bye-word to our sister States around us.

In these circumstances we owe it to ourselves, to our beloved commonwealth, to posterity, to the nation, to unite to overthrow the present corrupt administrators of the affairs of this State. We have witnessed, with pain, the indifference manifested by many of our fellow-citizens, as to the result of the approaching election. We verily believe that no contest for many years, in this state, has been fraught with so many important results, and we sat down for the purpose of mentioning some of them, when our eye caught the following statement of the issues before the people in the coming election in the Huntington Journal, in an address of the County Committee of that old Antimasonic county,—Porter's home. As this statement is much better than any we can write, we lay it before our readers, although its length may be an objection, but we think the importance of the subject a sufficient justification for the occupation of the room. Let every one before whom these reasons shall come, ask himself the solemn question, if he will not be wanting in his duty to the Commonwealth unless he exerts himself to the utmost to secure the election of John Banks.

The people of the Commonwealth will, on the second Tuesday of October, be called upon to decide, by their solemn verdict the following important principles:

I. They will then decide, by their votes, whether, through the veto power; the will of the people, delegated to their representatives, must be made yield to the will of one man.

This is one issue. It is a strange one, indeed. It is one that the framers of the Federal Constitution, from which the provision conferring the *veto* power was copied into ours, never for one single moment supposed, would some day have to be gravely decided in Republican Pennsylvania. The VETO was, and is one of the prerogatives of the British Crown; it was borrowed thence, and given to the President, 'chiefly' as a means of defence against encroachment by Congress upon the executive department. It was transferred to the constitutions of most of the States, which were generally modelled after that of the Union; but by a number of the States it has been entirely discarded, and in others modified. It was rarely exercised by the first Presidents; and by some, and amongst the most distinguished of them, it was never exercised.—The king of England has not exercised it since 1688, a period of more than a century and a half. This fact was pointed to, at the formation of the Federal Constitution, as evidence that the power would not be perverted and abused by the President; and to that objection it was further answered by Alexander Hamilton, (Federalist, No. 63.): "*A king of Great Britain with all his sovereign attributes, and all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would, at this day, HESITATE to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two houses of Parliament.*" And yet, the governor of Republican Pennsylvania, has not hesitated to exercise it upon the joint action of the representatives of the people, TEN times in three months!! And it has already come to pass, that now, when the enactment of any law is sought, the inquiry is not as it should be, "*will the people, by their representatives, pass it;*" but, "WILL IT MEET THE PLEASURE OF THE KING! WILL THE CROWNED HEAD NOD! WILL THE DESPOT SMILE ASSENT!" The issue, then is truly stated. Every vote will be an opinion upon it. Every one who believes that the republican principle that 'the people shall govern' is no longer practicable—that the government of the State is safer in the hands of ONE MAN—that a monarchy or a despotism is preferable to a representative government, will sustain Governor Porter in the exercise of a prerogative which "*a king of Great Britain would hesitate" to exercise!*

II. The people will, then, also, decide, whether the executive, thus robed in kingly power, and exercising it, not like a king, but like a despot, shall exercise the power of *general jail delivery*, and turn loose upon society, HUNDREDS of convicted felons every year, and thus take away the terrors of justice from before the eyes of the wicked—encourage crime, and expose the community to its depredations. Governor Porter has done so. Every vote will approve or disapprove.

III. The people will, then further decide, whether the laws shall be set wholly at nought; whether criminals, with acknowledged guilt upon them, shall receive license—in the shape of "*previous pardons*"—to walk at large; to defy the law and the trammels of the law, and in the face of both, to laugh an out-raged community to scorn!

IV. The people will, then, also, decide whether the patronage of the public works shall be continued in the Governor; whether it shall constitute hereafter one of the arms of executive power, to be used for electioneering purposes, and purposes of speculation? Nothing less than an authoritative decision by the people will be needed. Their representatives, during the late session of the Legislature, passed a Bill changing the mode of appointing the Canal Commissioners, with a view of *divorcing the management of the public works from the State Administration.* The Governor replied, 'I FORBID; but if you make them elective by the people, I will agree.' It was done—he was taken at his word,—another bill agreed to by himself, and loudly called for by the people, was passed; yet, in sullen defiance of the people and their representatives, and in utter disregard of his own insincere suggestion, *he holds the bill in his pocket---withholds his kingly assent---holds on to the public works, and his army of tools and dependants!* This one act affords a summary illustration of the man and his principles. Here is his kingly prerogative corruptly and tyrannically exercised:—his insincerity—his contempt for the people—his love of power, and his love of plunder The decision of this issue by the people, on the second Tuesday of October, must be of a character not to be misunderstood or resisted.

V. The people will then decide another issue of yet greater importance; for it gathers importance from every other issue to be settled. It is the remedy, chosen and appointed by the people, for the evils in government which have at length become intolerable. It is—*shall the* ONE TERM *principle be adopted in the choice of our Governor?* This issue is expressly made; and will be expressly decided. It must be.—John Banks is pledged to ONE TERM—Gov. Porter is asking the office for a SECOND TERM. The vote for governor will be a decision of the issue; for no man who is in favor of one term can vote for Porter for a second term.

Let "*one term,*" then, be our watchword. It is already inscribed, with the name of John Banks, on our banner. It must prevail. The judgment of the people of Pennsylvania, for the last 25 years, has plainly indicated their preference for the principle; for it will be found, that since the days of Simon Snyder, (except in one instance, when there was no opposition,) *every governor who has offered himself for a re-election,* has either *been defeated or has succeeded by a largely diminished vote.* In 1817, Wm. Findlay was elected over Jos. Heister, by a majority of 7509. In 1820, Heister succeeded over him, by 1451. In 1829, Geo. *Wolf,* was elected by 26,443; in 1832, he was re-elected by 3,179—his former majority being reduced above 23,000; and, in 1835, he was defeated. In 1835 Jos. Ritner was elected; and, in 1838 defeated. These, with other similar facts which might be stated, all plainly show, that the people of this State, have at least, long felt and acknowledged the evils, which the establishment of the one term principle *must and will remedy.*

If this then were the only issue, could any doubt the result of the contest? And, when it is coupled with the other issues which we have stated, and yet, others, which the people will assuredly raise with Gov. Porter, every one of which must be decided against him, can we fall short of glorious triumph, if the friends of order and reform be active and vigilant, not suffering themselves to sleep at their posts, or to be divided and distracted by the wiles of the enemy? Let us, then, exhort you, one and all, to be up and doing; to meet Governor Porter's army of officeholders, with a united determination, and unbroken front; and to this end let us now invite your attention to a brief examination of the schemes, to which our artful opponents have resorted in this county, to infuse dissention and confusion in our ranks.

For the Gazette.

In the Address of the Little Whigs which recently appeared in the Advocate, I find the following passage:

"It is known to you, fellow citizens, that since our last meeting a third ticket has been placed in nomination by the common enemy of both the Whig and the Antimasonic parties.—*We are free to say that we did entertain the hope that no such event would take place, as well for the sake of our candidate John Banks, who would then have encountered no organized opposition in this county,* as for the purpose of enabling the friends of that gentleman to cast their votes without any constraint, and according to their own honest and unbiassed preferences. We felt persuaded that under such circumstances our success was morally certain, and such also, if we may judge from their conduct, seemed to have been the opinion of the disorganizers themselves. They have, however, managed through some mysterious influence with that party, to bring into their interests some of the most active men; they have, if we are correctly informed, in their conversation with those men, addressed to them an appeal grounded upon the necessity of nominating a ticket for the sake of preserving their organization, and enabling them to bring out their whole vote for Porter!"

Mr. Robinson in his letter of declination, intimated pretty plainly that when he was nominated it was expected that the Loco Focos would support him, and here the Address admits that it was expected the Loco Focos would nominate no ticket.

The Address also infers, that by this course of proceeding Mr. Banks "would have encountered no organized opposition."

What ground had those whigs for the hope that the LocoFocos would not nominate a ticket? Such an omission would be an unprecedented event in the history of that party in this county; why then did those whigs entertain a hope of it?

The only reason for such a hope was the fact that John B. Butler and Connell, who hold office under Porter, Morehead, one of Porter's aids, and a few more of his partisans, were laboring to prevent the nomination of a third ticket, or at least a Senator.

The Advocate Address argues that, if there had been no Loco Foco ticket, there "would have been no organized opposition to Banks."

Now we all know that Butler and Connell and Moorhead are devoted partisans of Porter, they are shrewd men, too, and would not have labored to prevent a nomination by that party unless they saw some advantage in that novel course. Certainly they would not oppose a nomination, if they thought such a course would break up the opposition to Banks. Thus all intelligent men understood, and therefore the plain and obvious inference was that those men saw some advantage to Porter in the opposition to nominate a loco foco ticket. The question would next arise, in the minds of intelligent men, why did such men as Butler oppose the nomination of a full ticket? And the obvious reply is, there must be an understanding that the Loco Focos were to support the Whig county ticket, and *such* whigs in return to support Porter. No other inducement for the Loco Focos to pursue such a novel and extraordinary course, as not nominating a ticket can be, imagined.

If the editor of the Advocate can suggest any other possible inducement which the Loco Focos could have to nominate no ticket, I should like to see it. I believe that the one I have mentioned is the true and only one.

Those persons, therefore, who labored to defeat that arrangement, by exciting the jealousy of the older Loco Focos against the impudent dictation of such men as Butler and Moorhead, deserve much credit. That was the only "mysterious influence" of which I have any knowledge.

I will add, further, that I do not believe that any such influence was necessary; the old leaders of the Loco Focos had no notion of abandoning the field, even though the contest in this county is hopeless.

There is one portion of the foregoing extract from the Address, which merits special attention, and which is well calculated to excite suspicion. It is the close of the second sentence, where it speaks of the non-nomination of a Ticket by the Loco Focos "enabling the friends of that gentleman (Mr. Banks) *to cast their votes without any constraint, and according to their own honest and unbiassed preferences.*"

Now it does seem to me impossible that an honest friend of John Banks could have written this passage. Can any man say how the non-nomination of a Loco-Foco ticket could enable the friends of Banks to vote for him "*without constraint,*" or how the nomination of a Loco-Foco ticket can prevent men from voting for Banks, "according to their honest and unbiassed preferences."

Indeed it is difficult to discover how the Loco-Focos could have any control over the free will of Harrison men. If, however, it is true, as the address alleges, that the *non-nomination* of a Loco-Foco ticket was necessary to enable the "extra-pay whigs" to vote for Banks, then we must suppose that the *nomination* of such a ticket has deprived them of that power, and *constrained* them to vote for Porter

I confess that I suspect that a large portion of their *small* number will vote for Porter, and that this slang about "constraint" is a mere pretext or excuse, and as such I call attention to it.

TRUTH.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—In regard to the publication of Mr. McClure in your paper of the 27th inst., relating to the lost accounts of the County Prison, in which my name is used in connection with said accounts—I have simply to say that the "*recollections*" and "*statements*" of one of the colleagues of Mr. McClure are exceedingly imperfect, and well calculated to produce a false impression. The accounts alluded to were never in my possession after delivered for settlement in 1837—and all the circumstances connected with this subject will bear me out in this assertion.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN CHISLETT.

Septr. 29, 1841.

The state of the frontier excites anew the solicitude of all considerate Americans. The proclamation of the President, exhorting good citizens to abstain from violation of the law, and from joining in or encouraging unlawful assemblages, is all, unhappily, that can be done until overt acts be committed. If Mr. Cushing, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, could have seen, which he professed himself unable to see, sufficient cause for re-enacting the Neutrality Law, as the President by special message requested should be done, measures of prevention might be resorted to.—Now, although, deposites of arms and ammunition, for the use of the miscalled "patriots" be collected under the very eye of the public authorities, they cannot be seized or interfered with, unless they be in the act of being transported across the line with military array.

The seizure of the man *Grogan* within our border by a party from Canada comes inopportunely enough at this moment, to add to existing excitement. This *Grogan,* like Lett, is one of the fugitives from Canada, who takes vengeance for injuries brought by his own acts upon himself, by burning and destroying at night the houses and property of defenceless and innocent countrymen. The immediate cause of Grogan's seizure is said to be, that he had burned farm houses on the Canada side in midwinter and at midnight, and left the women and children to the mercies of such a climate at such a season.

If the party who seized shall be found to have acted under military or superior orders, and to have been in the Queen's service, it constitutes an offence against the sovereignty of the U. States, that—however great the provocation—must be resented.

The trial of McLeod occurs in the midst of all these scenes. The court opens to-day, Judge Gridley holding it instead of the Chief Justice, whose health would not permit his undertaking it.—*N. Y. Amer, Sept.* 27.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE CAPTURE OF GROGAN.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The eastern papers of yesterday confirm the account of the capture of James Grogan, while in the U. S. Territory, and by British troops. He was sleeping at the time, at the house of his brother-in-law William Brown, who is said to be a respectable farmer. At about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, says a Franklin county correspondent of the New York Express, Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make an alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bed-room where Grogan slept, who, awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets; his face was literally flayed, and his shirt was entirely torn off—when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into the bottom of a wagon, and carried across the line, some 2½ or 3 miles distant, and from thence to Clarrensville. On Monday he was carried east to Missiquio Bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

A letter to the Boston Atlas confirms the above, says that the troops came by night and by stealth, that Grogan fought furiously, and was with difficulty overpowered. He adds:

"Col. Grogan formerly—that is, before the rebellion—resided in Canada. During the rebellion his property was wantonly destroyed, and he driven from his home into the United States. It was rumored that he retaliated and burned buildings across the line. To punish him, as they pretend, they have been guilty of the most illegal and hostile transactions which could possibly disgrace any men or set of men."

A Whitehall correspondent of the New York Courier, states that Grogan had made himself very obnoxious to the Queen's subjects by his prominent conduct in the different *emeutes* on the line, and it is reported that the loyalists have seized and mean to keep him as a pledge for the security of M'Leod.

The following, confirmatory of his arrest, is from the Montreal Herald:

"We are happy to learn that a man, Grogan, notorious during the border disturbances in Canada, has been arrested and lodged in jail.—But from a series of papers drawn up in consequence of the trial of West, (which we will publish as soon as possible,) we fear that this man also will, by the grossest perjury, be able to evade justice."

The Courier and Enquirer expresses an opinion that the Canada government will immediately release Grogan, and punish his captors.—The excitement on the Vermont frontier was very great.—*Penn'a Inquirer, September* 28.

THE WAR INCENDIARIES AND THE SUFFERERS.—"If," says the Troy Whig, while alluding to the recent incendiary movements on the frontier, "those who first inflamed the war, were to be the only sufferers, it would be well. No one would lament the destruction of their lives or property. For men who are wicked enough to involve two great nations in war, no punishment is too severe. But the misfortune is, that in such calamities the innocent suffer with the guilty. The peaceful farmer has his crops destroyed, his stock carried off, and his wife and daughters insulted, although as innocent of any hostile act as the child unborn. The enterprising merchant loses in a single hour the fruit of years of unremitted toil. And all because a band of unprincipled men, too lazy to work and too selfish to regard the interests of any but themselves, conspire together in a country which used to be a country of laws, and with a temerity before unheard of, invade the territory of a nation with whom that territory is at peace."—*Penn'a Inquirer.*

From the New York American.

AWFUL MURDER.

We have another awful murder to record, perpetrated in the very heart of our city. Mr. Samuel Adams, printer, of the firm of Scatcherd & Adams, in Gold Street, has been missing from home since Friday week. The following statement explains the fatal cause. On the afternoon of his disappearance, Mr. *Wheeler,* a teacher in writing occupying a room in the Granite building, corner of Chambers st. and Broadway, heard a noise in the room adjoining his, occupied by *John G. Colt,* the author of a work on book keeping, which sounded like two men scuffling, and ended by what appeared to be the fall of a heavy body. His curiosity being excited, he knocked several times at the door of Colt's room, but could obtain no answer.—On looking through the keyhole he saw Colt, apparently rubbing on the floor. Throughout the night Colt was heard hard at work, and in the morning was seen to bring out a large wooden box, directed to a firm in St. Louis, via N. Orleans, which he placed in the passage. He then went out and returned shortly afterwards with a carman who took away the box.

Having communicated these particulars to the Police office, a search was made in Colt's room, a glass found broken on the floor, the wall spotted with ink, and a hatchet discovered, the end of which had been newly scraped, Colt was immediately arrested, but denied being in his room at all that night, or that he had put a box in the passage. Search was therefore made for the carman who had carried it off. He was found on Saturday night, and corroborated at once the statement of Mr. Wheeler. He had carried the box on board the ship Kalamazoo, Colt accompanying him, and taking a receipt for it. The Police officers yesterday went to the ship, and found the box in the lower hold, with the body already in a state of decomposition. It was taken to the Dead House, and an inquest held, and the body was fully identified as that of Mr. Adams.

The jury were locked up about ten minutes, and found a verdict of "wilful and deliberate murder" against John C. Colt, who thereupon was committed to prison to await his trial.

It appears that Colt was in debt about $200 to Adams for printing his book; and this, it is supposed was the origin of the quarrel, which ended in murder. Mr. Adams was a married man without children. His watch was found in Colt's trunk, at his boarding house. A large crowd was collected last night and this morning, around the building at the corner of Chambers street and much excitement prevailed.

FROM AFRICA.

The editors of the Baltimore American have received Monrovia papers to the 9th July.

The barque Union, in 47 days from New Orleans, arrived at Monrovia on the 30th June, having as passengers, J. G. Walton, Esq., and Messrs. Hartson and Jenks, and 40 emigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated at Edina, on the 17th June; and another Church of the same denomination at Caldwell, on the 26th June.

The missions generally were in a prosperous condition.

The fourth of July, falling on Sunday, was celebrated at Monrovia on the 3d. During the firing of a salute, one of the guns exploded prematurely, by which accident two men, James Henry Reed and Daniel Thomas, were severely injured.

The African Civilization Project.—The expedition which sailed from England in May last, consisting of three iron steamers and a schooner destined for the exploring of the river Niger, touched at Monrovia in Liberia on the 5th of July. A slip from the office of "Africa's Luminary" gives an account of this visit, with a list of officers on board the squadron. The expedition sailed from Monrovia on the evening of the sixth, bound for the mouth of the Niger. The Niger Squadron had been favored with fair weather nearly the whole distance of the voyage from England. There was no case of sickness on board any of the vessels at Monrovia. Capt. Trotter commands the expedition. He has with him a corps of scientific gentlemen, consisting of geologists; botanists, naturalists, draughtsmen, miners, &c.

For the Gazette.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSE MEETING.

At a meeting of delegates from several of the townships of Allegheny county, held at the Court-house on Saturday the 25th September, 1841, for the purpose of taking into consideration the poor house law passed at the last session of the Legislature,

It was resolved, That we concur in the views of our fellow citizens of Ohio township, as expressed at their meeting on the 4th September, instant:

That a County Poor House is a highly objectionable measure, odious and unpopular to the common opinion and feelings of the community, especally of those for whose benefit it is said such an establishment is intended.

That the manner of supporting the poor in the county, as practised by the townships from the earliest period of our county existence, in conformity with existing laws, is less expensive to the tax payers than the proposed Poor House system; and is more acceptable to the poor; because in accordance with all their previous habits and associations.

That our county is already groaning under an immense debt, that incumbers and depreciates our private property, as effectually as a bond and mortgage could do. That our taxes are now burthensome, and that we cannot bear an increase.

That we want no partnership with our cities in regard to the support of the poor, because we can and will maintain our own poor according to the existing laws.

That we will use our best endeavors, by our vote at the coming election, to prevent the acceptance of a law so unjust and exceptionable, and if from the influence of city votes we are defeated in that measure, that we will petition the Legislature for a repeal of the law, or so much of it as affects the townships opposed to the measure.

That this meeting disclaim any political or party views in regard to this matter, considering the only one subject before us is to express our unwillingness to form a copartnership with the cities for the support of their poor, or to increase our county debts and taxes.

That the editors of papers friendly to county interests, be requested to publish these proceedings in their papers.

That this meeting adjourn until called by our chairman.

JOHN STEVENSON, *Ch'n.*

DAVID SHIELDS, *Secr'y.*

From the Daily American.

FIFTH WARD—ADJOURNED MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the 5th Ward, friendly to the election of John Banks, was held at Lefevere's school room, on Saturday evening, the 25th inst. At the appointed hour the President took the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting being read by the Secretary, Mr. Barker, from the committee previously appointed, rose and said, that the members of that committee were all hard working men, and had but very little time to spare from their daily labor to devote to the preparation of political reports, nevertheless they professed (presumtuously perhaps in the opinion of some) to understand what was due to themselves and to the party to which they belonged, and had therefore instructed him to submit to the meeting the resolutions which he held in his hand. The resolutions, he said, were drawn up by hard fisted workingmen, but little versed in the rules of erudite composition, and had not that polish—that elegance of diction, as if emanating from the refined intellects of some of the "down-town" gentry; yet, crude and disjointed as they were, he ventured to affirm they expressed, in a homely way, the true sentiments of every member of the party in the Ward; and would, he doubted not, receive the unanimous assent of this large and respectable meeting.—Without further preface, therefore, he would ask that the resolutions be now read.

The resolutions were then read, and, on motion of Mr. Norton, unanimously adopted—amidst great applause.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our friends throughout the county to organize themselves effectually for the approaching contest, and by one great rally, forever crush the contemptible faction that is endeavoring to sow discord in our ranks, and weaken the moral force of our former splendid victories.

Resolved, That the friends of John Banks in the 5th Ward took no part in the 'extra pay' Whig convention—never recognized its proceedings as the legitimate offspring of the party, nor do they consider them deserving of countenance or support.

Resolved, That we have heard and attentively listened to Mr. Little urging his claims to our support, and were unable to discover any thing in his address that would warrant us in changing our purpose of opposing his election, but, on the contrary, did see much in it to confirm us in the correctness of the stand we at first took, to unanimously support the regularly nominated ticket.

Resolved, That we believe Mr. Littles' continuing to be a candidate is not with any hope or view to an election, but is the result of an unprincipled coalition between the Post Office clique and certain Loco Foco leaders, in order to defeat the regularly nominated candidate, and secure, if possible, the election of Dr. Gazzam, an event above all, that would be most derogatory to the intelligence of the people of Allegheny County.

Resolved, That as the mechanics and working men of the 5th Ward, we feel ourselves competent to conduct our own meetings, without the interference of others.

Resolved, That the English editor of the Advocate, who is but a few months an American citizen, and who impudently interfered in our elections *even before he was one,* is much better qualified to chronicle the events of the British Queen's lying-in Chamber, than he is to instruct us on American politics.

Resolved, That the assaults of such a mercenary adventurer on the private character of our old and respectable citizens are the best evidences of their moral worth, and the strongest proof that they are Americans in heart and principle.

Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to our respected and highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Alderman Stewart, for his bold, manly, and efficient support of our views, and for the wholesome rebuke he so effectually administered to the presumption of Mr. Little, and his *little* faction, at our last meeting.

Resolved, That the following persons constitute a Committee of Vigilance for this Ward, viz:

William Bayne, John Taylor, (bricklayer) Joseph Wilson, Samuel Moore, John Hays, Daniel Peutz, D. P. Ingersoll, Jacob Gebhart, Dr. William Johnson, James Spratt, James Dalzell, Thomas McKee, Joseph Dripps, Robert Dalzell, Joseph Irwin, James Kelly, Daniel Taylor, James Robb, Wm. Nesbit, Thomas Taylor, George Hamilton, Samuel Irwin, John Wilkinson, Joseph Bowman, Thomas Mitchell, Robert Whiteside, George Norton, Philip Drum, James Tucker, James White, Joseph Hart, Wm. Hamilton, Hugh McKelvy, Joel W. Lightner, Esq., Andrew McBride, Jeremiah McKee, Benjamin Trimble, Harrison Taylor, Francis Carr, John Shunk, Alexander Bradley, Samuel Niles, James Scott, John Creighton, Wm. Smith, John Mink, Jacob Bounkieo, M. Wilhelm, John Kleinhenz, A. Lander, and John L. Baker;

And, that they be requested to organize immediately, and adopt all necessary measures in order to give the regularly nominated Ticket an overwhelming majority at the coming election.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Norton, Stewart, and Barker, each of whose remarks elicited enthusiastic applause. After ordering the proceedings to be signed by the officers and published, the meeting adjourned.

D. P. INGERSOLL, Pres't.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

FLOUR.—Tuesday's advices from New York quote sales of Genesee flour at $6,25. It will be seen by our report of the Market that 8000 bbls. of the same quality were sold here to-day for Canada, at $6 per barrel; the New York millers find this a better market than New York for extensive sales.—*Cleve Her Sep.* 27

It is now understood that Mr. Ingersoll has been prevailed upon to accept the nomination to Congress, tendered him by the Whig Delegates of the City.—*Penna Inquirer.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

The British, in their efforts to suppress the slave trade and bless Africa, seem to be governed wholly by a desire to extend their commerce, and open new outlets for their manufactures, and obtain the riches of that country. The Americans aim at the regeneration of the natives—their intellectual and moral education—their social happiness and domestic peace, and the possession of all the advantages to which their country and their commerce entitle them. Nor are they only *aiming* at this, but accomplishing it under the smiles of heaven. Nor will their labor be in vain.—*Boston Recorder.*

ANECDOTE.—A young minister received a called from two different societies at once, to become their pastor. One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, made his reply: "Massa, go where is the least money and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls unto Christ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living on the old Washington Road, one mile from Pittsburgh, a RED COW, supposed to be six or seven years old, with a white belly, and sides of the head white, and brown spot on her forehead, and slit in each ear. A large RED COW, seven or eight years old, white belly and slit in the right ear.

DAVID BOGGS, Jr.,

October 1, 1841.—w4t*.

NEW GOODS.

PRESTON & MACKEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 81, Market Street, PITTSBURGH.

August 31, 1841.—wly.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,

Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENITIAN and PANNEL SHUTTERS; and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1841.—wly.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing near Courtney's Mill's, Ohio township, Allegheny county, on last week, a large Brindle Cow, supposed to be nine years old,—no marks perceivable. The said Cow had been ranging through the neighborhood since May last. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. M. CRAWFORD.

September. 23, 1841.—w3t*.

POOR HOUSE.

WHEREAS, in and by the 15th Section of an Act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, 1841, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to, cause said Section to be published, &c. Now, therefore, in compliance with the requirements of said section, I, Benjamin Weaver, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby publish the same as follows to wit:

Section 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several wards, townships, boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside, "for a Poor House" or "against a Poor House;" and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts, at the Court House on the same day that the other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a Poor House, then the foregoing Act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a Poor House, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the Sheriff of said County, shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said County, at least six weeks previous to next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

And I do hereby request the qualified voters of Allegheny County to take notice of the same.

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 30, 1841. } Sept 2.—d1&w6t.

JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,

June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John D. Baird, late of this city; all, therefore, who know themselves indebted to said estate, will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly attested for settlement.

SAM'L BAIRD,

Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Downer, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant are requested to make known the same to him without delay.

ISAAC MURDOCK,

Sept. 3, 1841.—w6t*. Administrator.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20.

BUSINESS STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.—246 acres of Land 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance is well timbered; and there is a tolerable good hewed log House, and a large hewed log Barn and Stable; also, a good pump of water at the door; the land is perfectly level, and fit for cultivation; it is well watered, having one or more springs in each field.

There are two orchards of about 13 acres, the most part grafted fruit, and in good bearing order at present. It will be sold low and on accommodating terms, (one third in hand and the balance in five yearly payments,) or will be exchanged for merchandize, such as Dry Goods or Groceries, or Real Estate in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Title indisputable. Also, a Farm containing 65 acres, 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Enquire of

ALEX. SMITH,

Sept. 10.—wtf. Auctioneer, Allegheny.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Jefferson Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., a Brown and White Muley Cow, giving milk. She is white on the belly and hind legs, with a large white spot in the forehead. No ear marks perceivable.—Said stray has been entered on the Township Books. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAMUEL HETH, Jr.

Sept 17, 1841.—w3t*.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, in Wilkins Township, two miles from the village of Wilkinsburgh, on the 6th inst. a middle sized dark Brown Cow, with a white stripe along her back, white on her belly, a piece off the left ear, and a piece out of the under side of the right ear, had a piece of rope round her neck. Supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

Sept 17.—w3t.* THOMAS McGAHEY.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,

Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Stafford Young, (late of Pittsburgh, Merch

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 27, 1841.

THE RIVER—twenty-two inches in the channel. The steamer Two-Follies starts to day, for Cincinnati, loaded with passengers.

THE NEW JAIL.—We are requested to say that a statement in relation to the building of this work will be furnished for the Gazette to-morrow.

We have refrained from all allusion to the matter, from the belief that inasmuch as it is likely to be the subject of legal investigation, newspaper discussion of the subject was not proper. But as it has already been largely noticed in other papers, and at public meetings, and as parties interested feel compelled to meet charges made against them for political effect, we will freely admit their exposition into our columns.

THE ELECTION.—Notwithstanding the base attempt of the Advocate, and of the Masonic Whigs which control it, to secure the election of the Loco Foco ticket in this county, yet the most cheering accounts continue to reach us from the different townships of this and Butler counties, of the determination of the friends of JOHN BANKS to support the Antimasonic ticket. The heartless and iniquitous conspiracy of the haters of Antimasonry in this city, in connection with the leaders of the Loco Foco party, Butler, Callan, &c., to break down the Antimasonic party, and secure the election of Dr. Gazzam, begins to be fully understood, and is exciting the just indignation of every Antimason, and also of every Whig who does not hate Antimasonry more than he loves his country and the cause of JOHN BANKS.

The Advocate does not deny the existence of this conspiracy, but hopes by blustering and boasting about the success of Mr. LITTLE, to lead astray a sufficient number of Whigs to secure Dr. GAZZAM'S election. But it is not hard to see through the whole object and scope of the present Masonic movement. It is not the first time that the secrets of the Lodge have leaked out, and its deformity been exhibited to the world. *Antimasonry must be broken down at all hazards*, is now the rallying cry of these conspirators—no difference if GAZZAM is elected—better D. R. PORTER and Dr. GAZZAM, than JOHN BANKS and GEORGE DARSIE! Better Locofocoism in its utmost deformity—than Antimasonry. Such are the feelings that actuate the movements of the Advocate clique, governed by a certain Lawyer whom the Antimasonic party warmed into political life, and who now repays this kindness by the basest treachery.

But this is not the first time that Antimasonry has had to contend with Masonic duplicity, and as in former days she will again overthrow both her secret and open enemies. Nothing is wanted to secure an overwhelming majority for our ticket, but for every friend of JOHN BANKS to be at the polls.

We are more afraid of the neglect of our friends, who, presuming that we are strong enough to elect our ticket without their aid, will neglect to attend the polls, than we are of the strength of our foes, both Locofoco and Masonic Whigs. Let our friends, then, take care that no one stays away. Let our whole strength be brought to bear upon this conspiracy and it will be crushed never to rise again.

The lately naturalized gentleman who edits the Advocate impudently advises us to haul down our American flag, and run under "*his broad and victorious banner.*" *His* "BROAD" banner, indeed! embracing in its *traitorous folds*, a few discontented devotees of the Lodge and renegade Whigs! *His* "VICTORIOUS" banner! when victorious, in the name of all that's true, we should like to know! Was it in 1834, when these same boasters offered to bet *one thousand dollars* that their candidate would beat both the Antimasonic and Loco foco tickets? or was it when in ignominous alliance with Loco Focoism as at present?—Run under his flag, forsooth, when on one side we find standing forth in bold relief, PARKIN and WILLIAMS in the close embrace of BUTLER and GAZZAM—a quartette of *consistency* and *loveliness*, certainly!—and on the other, the motto that governs the Advocate, "*Locofocoism better than Antimasonry.*" No, no, Mr. PARKIN, when we desert our flag, which we never did yet, and engage under that of another, we shall choose that borne by one of some experience in *American* affairs, and more consistent in his political somersets.

The wiseacre who edits the Advocate says that if the Locos do gain this district, the Whigs will still have a majority of *five* in the Senate. There spoke the soul of the *traitor*! The Advocate clique have calculated the consequence of the loss of this district, and sold it, as far as their power goes, to Callan, Gazzam, & Co. Thanks to the good sense of the yeomanry of Allegheny, the haters of Antimasonry have not the power to carry into effect their detestable bargain.

The worthy who edits the Advocate says that the Antimasonic organization in this county, under whose auspices so many battles have been fought, so many victories won,—the organization which has reduced a large Jackson majority down to a small Locofoco minority—is "*one of the most selfish UNPRINCIPLED cliques that ever existed!*" and that "the day is at hand when all who have countenanced the exclusionists [or otherwise *Antimasons*] will seek to hide their TREASON to Whig principles, as industriously as a *blue light Federalist* ever did TREASON to his country." Antimasonic yeomen of Allegheny county, what do ye think of this portraiture of your character, drawn by a man who was only naturalized a little over one year ago? Comment on such language is unnecessary.

The National Gazette of Tuesday publishes incontrovertible evidence to prove that W. H. Attree, of Bennett's Herald, had a manuscript copy of the President's Veto in his possession before it was read in Congress.

MR. EWING.—This gentleman is at present on a tour through the eastern states. He is received every where with enthusiasm.—When he arrived in the cars at Salem, Mass., it became known to the throng about the depot, and as he came out of the cars, the cry was raised, "Three cheers for the honest Secretary!" Three enthusiastic cheers followed this call.

THE HON. H. M. BRECKENRIDGE, recently appointed Mexican Commissioner, has arrived in Washington, and entered on the duties of his office.

JUDGE M'LEAN, says the Cincinnati Chronicle, has declined the office of Secretary of War. We are glad of it.

DUEL.—The duel which we recently stated was to take place on the 6th inst., between Judge Tenny and Mr. Rowley, both of Louisiana, came off at the time specified, and the Judge was killed at the first fire.

M'LEOD.—The court before which this person is to be tried commences its sessions to-day. It is not certain that M'Leod will be tried in the beginning of the sitting of the court.

MONONGAHELA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We learn from Harris' Intelligencer, that Dams No. 1 and 2 on this important improvement are now filling up and finishing, and it is expected that boats will be able to pass through the locks in about twenty days from this time.

For the Gazette.

REMINISCENCES.

If any man doubts about the *sincerity* of the leading men who now urge an adherence to the name of the Democratic Harrison party in this county, a recurrence to some past transactions must remove those doubts. I shall call the attention of your readers to some of these matters.

In November, 1838, the Democratic Antimasonic National Convention assembled at Philadelphia, and then re-nominated for President *William Henry Harrison*, who had been supported by the opposition in 1836, and they nominated for Vice President that distinguished Whig, *Daniel Webster*. In these selections, it will not now be denied, that the Antimasonic party displayed an accurate knowledge of the public sentiment, a most conciliatory spirit towards the whigs, and sound judgement in the selection of both candidates. There was no haphazard choice of men; the first person named was one of great popularity, and who enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the people. The second was a statesman of the highest character, whose sentiments upon all subjects of policy were sound and well known.

Soon after these nominations were made, Mr Webster proclaimed his acquiescence by declining to be considered longer a candidate for the Presidentship.

Thus, by this judicious movement of the Antimasonic Convention, two of the three candidates for the Presidentship were satisfied, and the controversy narrowed down to Harrison and Clay. It would not have done to nominate Harrison and Clay, because they live in adjoining *western* states, and within a very short distance of each other.

About seven weeks after the above nominations, Mr. William Little, the *present Democratic Harrison* candidate for Senate, was nominated for Mayor as the "no party" and "Firemen's candidate." He was supported by the Loco Focos and a portion of the Whigs, and was elected by a small majority.

Soon afterwards there appeared in the Philadelphia Herald, a Clay paper, a letter from Pittsburgh intimating that Mr. Little was the *Clay* candidate, and his opponent the *Harrison* candidate. It was true, that the politics of the candidates were as stated, but it was utterly untrue they were run as such.

Here, then, it appears that the man who now heads the spurious Harrison ticket, and who is so exceedingly anxious to adhere to the name of Harrison, *after he is dead*, opposed him, and supported Mr. Clay, while that venerable patriot *was alive* and needed support. And a Clay paper labored to make capital *against* Harrison out of the election of the present head of the "Democratic Harrison ticket"!!!

The Advocate, too, is now the organ of the Democratic Harrison party, and contends most strenuously that the name of that venerable patriot, *now deceased*, must be retained. Nothing but his name can now save us, says that *disinterested* paper.

On the 10th of May, 1839, six months after the nomination of Harrison and Webster, this same Advocate had the following insulting paragraph.

"Harrison was defeated once, when no one "expected success with him, and *that one disaster has broken him down.* Had he the *elasticity of Clay*, Harrison would have been "strengthened for the coming contest; *as it is*, "*the Antimasons have got him. It is folly to "talk of the Whig's running Harrison. No one "out of an Insane Hospital would expect success.*"

Such was the language used by that paper, towards that venerable patriot, when he was alive and needed support.

How impudently hypocritical, then, is the present outcry of that paper about the necessity of preserving the name of Harrison Democrats!

From these reminiscences, it appears that when Harrison and Clay were both alive and candidates for the presidentship, the present organ of the Harrison Democrats and the present head of their ticket preferred Clay to Harrison. That organ even thought that "no one out of an insane hospital would expect success with him" (Harrison,) and yet, now, after he is dead, that paper thinks his name *indispensable.*

Surely, when we see a leader and a paper, both of which had long and strenuously opposed Harrison, *while living*, become such ardent advocates for a "Harrison" party *after his death*, we may well suspect their sincerity.

Our suspicions, too, may well be excited, when we recollect, that this same person and paper have again and again given new names to candidates to suit their purposes. Thus we have the "working men's candidate," "the city improvement candidate," "the no party candidate," the "firemen's candidate," and various other names to suit the existing emergencies.

In precisely the same spirit, and with the same view, is the name of Harrison now used, by the very paper, which less than three years ago scoffed at that honest and worthy patriot.

X.

For the Gazette.

MR EDITOR—Anticipating that the following would not be welcome to the "Hadvocate," I send it to you, hoping through the medium of your paper, to correct an assertion made by Mr. Little at the meeting at Brodhurst's, on Saturday evening last. While on the subject of the organization of the Whigs and Antimasons, he asserted plainly and *positively* that the Whigs at the last primary meeting at Elizabeth were excluded from that meeting. This information, let him have received it from what quarter he may, is *not true*, and I, for one that was at said meeting, pronounce it to be *false.*—I do not suppose that Mr. Little would have made the assertion, had he been apprised of the facts. But has he not been over credulous in believing the *ipse dixit* of the clique into whose arms he has thrown himself? And has he not been over zealous in retailing *their* assertions, without first ascertaining their truth or falsity? Is he not to blame in speaking positively when ignorant of facts? But what are the facts?

The meeting in question was organized, and proceedings conducted by *Antimasons, Whigs* and *Straightouts;* but the would-be leading Whigs—Ah! *here's the secret*—were in the minority, as the result will prove; and the bellwethers (one of whom after the adjournment was heard to pronounce the proceedings humbuggery) published that very evening another meeting for that day week, to be composed of whigs. Yes sir, they rallied their men, went to the meeting, rang the bell, assisted to organize, participated in the proceedings by talking and voting, (by the by, some who had no disposition to work in their traces voted with the Antimasons,) were beaten, showed the cloven foot, and went home applying (I suppose,) the unction to their souls that come what may, Antimasonry must be put down, or we get no office. And is it not strange that notwithstanding this same assertion (made before) has been met with the truth several times, that Mr Little is still ignorant of the facts! and if ignorant so positive. But if he is in possession of the truth, can there be any excuse for so outrageous a breach of moral honesty. He has certainly been deceived, and to undeceive him (if required) the names of the Whig Tonsor Generals that were in attendance at, and acted with the meeting shall be given.

A few words more. The disorder and confusion that prevailed at the Broadhurst meeting, the want of courtesy toward Mr Darsie, particularly while he was speaking, could not but carry conviction to the mind of every stranger like myself, that a conspiracy existed between the Locos and Little Whigs. Mr. Little was listened to with profound attention by eleven the Locos. But the moment Mr. Darsie's name was mentioned, all the vituperation and abuse imaginable was heaped upon him, and his party. From the best evidence, the majority of that meeting was composed of Locos. I had often heard that the Whigs were equally obnoxious to the Locos with the Antimasons; but, sir, after the transactions of that meeting, every impartial man, must come to the conclusion that they, the Little Whigs and Locos are ever playing into the hands of each other. In a word, I went there almost exclusively a Whig, but I came away, as I think many others did, disgusted with the unnatural amalgamation.

ANOTHER WHO KNOWS.

Elizabeth, Sep. 27, 1841.

Correspondence of the N. Y. American.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 21.

The patriots have, since the removal of the United States Army from Buffalo, again made this neighborhood the scene of their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of Her Majesty's steamboats, lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had laid this nefarious plot, and since his arrest, is said to have boasted to Governor Seward at Auburn, "that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he had not been captured!" He also acknowledged being the actor at the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up one of the locks on the Welland Canal.

The machine consisted of two casks, containing 150lbs. of powder. They were each placed on a frame one hundred yards apart, but connected by a rope, with a leaden pipe, and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessels. Only one of the casks exploded, but most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 *yards short of the mark*,—otherwise every soul on board, with the vessels, must have been destroyed.

It was about 3 P. M. Those on board at first supposed the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily mustered, and the machine was seen floating. A boat with six men was lowered, and whilst proceeding to secure it, *fired at from Grand Island*, but happily without injury. And these things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier is now patrolled night and day by the British troops.

It is my firm conviction, that unless there is a strong detachment of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo, and strong enough and sufficient to show these gentry the Government of the United States is determined to preserve peace, acts of this character will be done, which must have the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries Buffalo was the head quarters from whence the Navy Island gangs originated, and at the close of canal and lake navigation, there are enough of floating characters to be found, ready and ripe for any undertaking, however desperate or wicked. The Canadian refugees seek all they can to inflame the public mind as to M'Leod: evidence sufficient to convict an angel, will not be lacking at their hands; and if not successful in obtaining his conviction, and speedy execution too, they make it their boast, they will do themselves justice.

THE NEWS FROM CANTON.

SHIPWRECK.—The Bark Florida, from Canton, May 17, and Macao 19th, was wrecked on the Brigantine Shoals, off Little Egg Harbor, on the coast of New Jersey, on Tuesday last, and both ship and cargo will be a total loss — She was owned by Messrs. Hathaways, New Bedford, Mass., and consigned to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York. Her cargo consisted of teas, silks, &c. valued at $200,000; was insured principally in China, the balance in New York.

Her advices from Canton are to the 17th of May, nearly three weeks later than former news. Mr. Bush the supercargo of the vessel says she was hurried away on account of an expected outbreak between the English and Chinese.

The following are the items of intelligence, which we have gleaned from our eastern exchanges:

Our last dates from Canton were by the Eben Preble, since which nothing remarkable has happened, though much was in preparation. Capt. Elliot has, however, since May 1st, had an interview with the Kwan Chow Fou, a high Mandarin, who was desirous that Capt. Elliot should give up the Forts.

Capt. Elliot replied, that on the payment of $22,000,000, he would deliver them up. The Kwan Chow Fou, surprised at such terms, replied that the Emperor would never make such a treaty, and that they must fight. It will be recollected that Captain Elliot's first demand was six millions, which has now been increased to 22.

Several British vessels of war were off the Factories, and Capt. Herbert, commanding the advanced squadron, had orders in case of any signs of hostility on the part of the Chinese, to bombard the city, and not cease till it was reduced to ashes. He was to afford at the same time, all necessery protection to foreigners.

Teas were high and scarce, and only to be purchased by dollars. No sales of imports of any description, the Chinese feeling very sanguine of renewed hostilities. The Mandarins will not allow teas to come in.

The city was full of Tartar soldiers, more than 60,000 being there already, and large numbers are daily arriving.

Just as the Florida was leaving Macao, news was received of an outbreak in Canton. The rumor being that the Chinese had commenced hostilities. The Florida passed Capt. Elliot in the steamer Nemesis, on the 18th, bound to Canton.

A part of the British Fleet was to leave Hong Kong May 25 for the coast, bound to Pekin to commence hostilities.

Extract of a letter dated MACAO, May 19, 1841.

"The advices from Canton are of the 17th May; the excitement had much increased at Canton, and the Chinese troops were daily increasing their forces, (already large). A renewal of hostilities it is apprehended, would soon take place, and consequently another interruption of the trade would follow."

J. Q. ADAMS AND MR. WEBSTER.—It is not true, as has been so confidently stated, that Mr. Adams had advised Mr. Webster, after the appearance of Mr. Ewing's statement, to resign. The facts are these:—On Tuesday last, after the appearance of Mr. Ewing's statement, Mr. A. called on Mr. Webster, and remarked in substance, if all was just as Mr. Ewing had written, he did not see how Mr. Webster would be able to hold on.—"Your position is very critical. Still I will not give you any advice." On the next day (Wednesday) Mr. Adams called at the State Department again, and said he would now retract all that he had said (of doubt) as to Mr. Webster's holding his situation. "Come what will," said Mr. A. (after mature reflection,) "you must hold your place." Furthermore, Mr. A. had repeated his visits to Mr. W. every day down to Saturday, urging Mr. W., by all the persuasions of his rich experience, not to relinquish his place, at the present crisis, for any consideration whatever.—*Com. Advertiser.*

A NEW LAMP OIL.—It is said that excellent *lamp oil* can be extracted from Indian corn, of a better quality than a large proportion of the real article, and less expensive.—The matter should be tested. If such can be done, the immense crops of corn which grow almost spontaneous in the Western States, may be turned to profitable account. The whole world could be supplied with oil in this way. The farmers would find a better market for their supplies of corn—the practice of manufacturing whiskey from it, would be discouraged, and the means always placed within the reach of the people of supplying themselves with light at a cheap rate. And how grateful the *whales* would be with such an arrangement! Would'nt they *spout* eloquently in praise of their benefactors!—*Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.*

POLITICAL MEETING OF ALL PARTIES.

The citizens of Findley and the adjoining Townships, *without distinction of party*, are respectfully invited to attend a public discussion, on National, State, and local Politics, which will be held at the house of Mr. Armor, (in Clinton, Findley township) on Wednesday, 6th October. The candidates for the Senate and Legislature are most respectfully invited.

☞The meeting will be organized at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of all the candidates are solicited. Sept. 24.

1,112 LBS. PRINTING INK.

JUST received at the Methodist Book Store, 124 Liberty street, 1,112 lbs Eddy's News and Book Printing Ink, of various No's, and in kegs of assorted sizes.

A supply of the above constantly on hand. This article of Printing Ink has been proved by fair trial, to be of very superior quality,—our printers say, superior to any in market. Sept. 27.—d&w.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Monday, the 25th day of October next, for confirmation and allowance.

The Administration account of David Frew, by his Administrator, Robert Sterrett, of the estate of Joseph Felius, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert M'Gill and William Hemingray, Administrators of the estate of Ann Hemingray, deceased.

The Administration account of Jeremiah Dunlavy, Administrator of the estate of Patrick McCall, deceased.

The Administration account of Andrew Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Walter Tannehill, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks, Esq., Executor of the estate of Samuel Scott, late of Robinson township, deceased,

The Administration account of Isaac Walker, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Walker, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McQuade, Administratrix of the estate of Hugh M'Quade, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Moore and Edward Moore, Executors of the estate of James Moore, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles H. Kay, Administrator of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of John D. McCord and S. D. Herron, Administrators of the estate of Thomas M. Geddis, deceased

The Administration account of T. J. Bigham, Esq., Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Bridget Phair, deceased.

The Administration account or John May, Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Benedict Mitchell, deceased.

The Administration account of James Means, Executor of the estate of Jane M. Larimer, deceased.

The Administration account of Dorothy Reiter and George Reiter, Administrators of the estate of George Reiter, Sr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert McCracken, Administrator of the estate of John Nicholson, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles Bryson and Thomas McConnel, Administrators of the estate of Joseph Sterrett, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Cook and Margaret Smith, Administrators of the estate of Jessee Smith, late of Versailes township, deceased.

The Administration account of James Morrison, Administrator of the estate of James Lowrie, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Mansfield, deceased.

The Administration account of Rebecca Stackhouse and Michael Stackhouse, Administrators of the estate of Mark Stackhouse, deceased.

The Administration account of James Snodgrass and Ebenezer Boyles, Executors of the estate of Isaac Musser, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Richard Angell, Administrator of the estate of Teddy Blair, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks and John DeDowell, Administrators of the estate of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ephraim Estep, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Scott, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Guardian account of N. Patterson, guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas Long, deceased.

The Guardian account of Alexander Ligget, guardian of the estate of Isabella Taylor, a minor.

The Guardian account of Rachel Montgomery, guardian of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, a minor child of William Montgomery, Jr., deceased.

A supplementary and final Guardian account of John M'Combs, guardian of the estate of the minor heirs or John Ferree, deceased.

D. GILLELAND, Register.

Sept. 25.—d2t&wtt.

Mary Forbes by her next friend David Reece vs. Edward Forbes. } No. 67, March T., 1841 Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

SIR—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the Court have appointed the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

MAGRAW & HAMILTON, Attorneys for Libellant.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sept. 27, 1841.—w4t.

Nancy Brady by her next friend Archibald M'Lease vs. Jefferson Brady. } No. 73, March T., 1841, Common Pleas, Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

SIR—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said aoplication, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

NANCY BRADY, by her Attorney,
H. C. MOORHEAD.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.

Sept 27, 1841.—w4t.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Saw Mill now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McKelvy & Wilson, I will sell on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

JAMES B. MORGAN,
Sept 20.—d&wtf. at his residence near the Mill.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WANTED, the above sum of money secured by real estate worth one hundred thousand dollars. The loan will be taken for for three or five years, and received as follows: On the first day of November $5,000, on the first of January 5,000, on the first of February 5,000, and on the first of March 5,000: interest paid semi-annually in any of the Banks of Pittsburgh. One half to be in good currency, the remainder in par funds. The above loan offers to guardians and others who may have money to place at interest, one of the safest investments ever offered in this county. It will be taken in sums of from two to five thousand dollars, or the whole amount.

Application addressed to E. M., left at the Gazette office, will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 17, 1841.—d&wtf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

W. M. & S. C. COOPER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 107, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

ARE just receiving a large supply of *Foreign and Domestic* DRY GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they invite their customers and all others wishing to purchase to call and examine. Sept. 17, 1841.—w3t.

WM. L. DENISON,
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.

July 1, 1841—wly.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.

April 30, 1841.—wly

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

MAGAZINE, Common, and German. and German English Almanacs, for 1842. Just published and for sale by ALEX. INGRAM, Jr., 78 Market street.
and INGRAM & M'CANDLESS,
Sept. 17.—d&w3t. 64 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health, will sell a lot of ground on Water street, in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street, 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comments as it is well known to be as good a stand as any in the city for a warehouse or stores. A reasonable time will be given for part of the purchase money.—The title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor on Water street, No. 77, between Grant and Ross sts. WM. HOLLAND.

Sept. 14.—wtf.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 12 miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time

July 27 —wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, acting assignees of Alexander Alcorn, late merchant, of the borough of Mount Jackson, county of Beaver, give notice that they will make a *pro rata* payment on all legal claims on file under said assignment, at the house of Peter Shoemaker, in the borough of Beaver, on Tuesday the 26th day of October, next.

JOHN FERGUSON,
HENRY WEYAND,
Assignees of Alexander Alcorn.

Sept. 17, 1841.—w6t.

September, 13, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court there will be exposed to public sale at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the fourth day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, (late the property of Frederick Love, deceased,) situate in Pine Township, in said county, and bounded by land of Jacob Stroup, Daniel Deer and others, containing ninety-nine acres and forty-five perches, strict measure. For more particular description of said property, see petition filed with the Orphans' Court.

Test D. GILLELAND,
Guardian of the minor children.
T. L. M'MILLAN, Clk Orphans' Court.
Sept. 14.—d3t&wt1thOct.

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.

STEPHEN H. SARBER.
Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Litharge, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.

July 16, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards

Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.

April 1, 1841.—w6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Dan'l McMullin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Administrator for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. The Books of the deceased is left in the hands of John Horner, Esq., for collection, who is authorized to receive payments and give receipts.

ROBERT GRAHAM, Administrator.
MARGARET M'MULLIN, Adminis'trx.
Wilkinsburgh, Aug 27. Aug 30—w6t.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory,
WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ¼ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear, and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M. Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¼ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.

Feb 4—w1amtf. for use, &c.,

BENJAMIN SIMMONS, Alderman. Office near the Canal, Federal street, Allegheny. March 16.—d3t&wtf.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.

Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

TO CARPENTERS,

And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c., &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended as a very superior article by many of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Floyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, F Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunigham, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibtion of the "American Institute," New York, October 1838.

For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetwore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Shappard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co.. N. Y.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands